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THE ENVIRONMENT FUND AND ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER BUDGETARY MATTERS

The Environment Fund budgets: revised proposals for 1996-1997 and proposals for 1998-1999

Report of the Executive Director

Summary

The present report reviews the availability of resources in the Environment Fund in 1996-1997 and 1998-1999. In the light of this review, revised budgets are proposed for both the management and administrative costs budget and the programme budget for 1996-1997, together with proposals for these two budgets in 1998-1999.

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CONTENTS

Page

Suggested action by the Governing Council 5

Overview 9

PART ONE

RESOURCES OF THE ENVIRONMENT FUND

Chapter

I. RESOURCES AVAILABILITY AND USE IN THE BIENNIUM 1994-1995 12

II. THE BIENNIUM 1996-1997 13

III. THE BIENNIUM 1998-1999: PROJECTED RESOURCES AVAILABILITY AND THEIR PLANNED USE 15

IV. THE BIENNIUM 2000-2001 16

V. THE ENVIRONMENT FUND PROGRAMME RESERVE 16

VI. THE FINANCIAL RESERVE AND THE BALANCE OF THE FUND 17

PART TWO

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT COSTS BUDGET

Introduction 20

Chapter

VII. THE REVISED MASC BUDGET PROPOSED FOR THE BIENNIUM 1996-1997 22

VIII. THE PROPOSED MASC BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1998-1999 25

PART THREE

REVISED PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR THE BIENNIUM 1996-1997

Introduction 38

Chapter

IX. ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT PER SUBPROGRAMME PER YEAR 38

A. Subprogramme 1: Sustainable management and use of natural resources 38

B. Subprogramme 2: Sustainable production and consumption 45

C. Subprogramme 3: A better environment for human health and well-being 48

D. Subprogramme 4: Globalization and the environment 50

E. Subprogramme 5: Global and regional servicing and support 53

PART FOUR

PROPOSED PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR THE BIENNIUM 1998-1999

Introduction 57

Chapter

X. PROPOSED PROGRAMME OUTLINE FOR THE BIENNIUM 1998-1999

A. Subprogramme 1: Sustainable management and use of natural resources 60

B. Subprogramme 2: Sustainable production and consumption 97

C. Subprogramme 3: A better environment for human health and well-being 109

D. Subprogramme 4: Globalization and the environment 128

E. Subprogramme 5: Global and regional servicing and support 145

Tables

1. United Nations Environment Programme: total estimated expenditures by source of funds 9

2. United Nations Environment Programme: total approved posts for the biennium 1996-1997 10

3. Resources available to the Environment Fund for the biennium 1994-1995 12

4. Claims on resources during the biennium 1994-1995 13

5. Estimated resources available to the Environment Fund for the biennium 1996-1997 14

6. Expected claims on resources during the biennium 1996-1997 15

7. Required contributions for the three programme scenarios and the alternative claim scenarios for the biennium 1998-1999 16

8. Flow and use of resources of the Environment Fund 1996-1997 as at 30 September 1996 19

9. Overview of the revised MASC budget proposed for the biennium 1996-1997 22

10. Overview of the proposed MASC budget for the biennium 1998-1999 25

11. MASC budget: actual expenditure 1994-1995; revised budget 1996-1997; proposed budget 1998-1999 27

12. MASC budget for the biennium 1996-1997 approved by the Governing Council at its eighteenth session 28

13. Revised MASC budget for the biennium 1996-1997 29

14. Authorized staffing table 1996-1997 30

15. Required changes to the MASC budget for the biennium 1996-1997 approved by the Governing Council at its eighteenth session 31

16. Proposed revised MASC budget for the biennium 1996-1997 32

17. Proposed MASC budget for the biennium 1998-1999 33

18. Required changes between revised MASC budget for the biennium 1996-1997 and the propsed budget for the biennium 1998-1999 34

19. Proposed MASC budget for 1998-1999: resource growth and recosting 35

20. Proposed 1998-1999 UNEP staffing table 36

21. Rates of exchange and rates of inflation used in preparing the initial and proposed MASC budgets 37

22. Appropriation/apportionment for the biennium 1996-1997 . . . 40

23. Proposed apportionment for the biennium 1998-1999 59

Abbreviations 183

Suggested action by the Governing Council

The Governing Council may wish to adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Governing Council,

I. Resources of the Environment Fund

Having considered the report of the Executive Director on the status of the Environment Fund covering the use of resources in the biennium 1994-1995, the revised use of resources in the biennium 1996-1997 and the proposed use of the projected resources in the biennium 1998-1999 (part one of the present document),

1. Notes with great concern the deterioration of the environment and strongly stresses the need for urgent and immediate action;

2. Expresses its appreciation to those Governments that have contributed or have pledged to contribute to the Environment Fund at a higher level in the biennium 1996-1997;

3. Notes with concern that the overall low level of contributions received and pledged for the biennium 1996-1997 had not only fallen short of the Governing Council's estimates by a significant margin but also means that the programme of activities approved by the Governing Council for the biennium 1996-1997 cannot be fully implemented;

4. Reconfirms that, in conformity with Agenda 21 and in order to be able to exercise the functions assigned to it, UNEP requires additional human and financial resources;

5. Recognizes again the need to broaden the base of contributions to include all members of the United Nations;

6. Calls upon all Governments to contribute to the Environment Fund, or if they are already contributing, to increase their contributions in order to enable UNEP to meet the tasks assigned to it;

7. Notes that, at the request of the Governing Council, the Executive Director has eliminated the practice of carrying over accumulated surpluses from biennium to biennium and that the financial reserve of the Fund is now insufficient to meet the cash needs of UNEP in the early months of the year if Governments do not pay their contributions by the beginning of each year;

8. Urges all Governments to pay their contributions prior to the year to which the contributions relate, or at the latest at the beginning of the year to which they relate, in order to enable UNEP to plan and execute the Fund programme more effectively;

9. Urges all Governments to make pledges of their future contributions to the Environment Fund at least one year in advance of the year to which they relate and if possible two years in advance;

10. Approves the revised appropriations of Fund resources in 1996-1997 of 34,861,300 dollars for the management and administrative support costs budget and 62,500,000 dollars for Fund programme activities;

11. Approves an appropriation of Fund resources in 1998-1999 of 32,404,300 dollars for the management and administrative support costs budget, ... dollars for Fund programme activities and 5 million dollars for the Fund programme reserve;

12. Reconfirms the Executive Director's authority to adjust the approved apportionment for each subprogramme by up to 20 per cent within the appropriation for Fund programme activities in the biennium 1998-1999;

13. Requests the Executive Director to prepare for the biennium 2000-2001 a programme of work consisting of Fund activities of ..... dollars;

14. Authorizes the Executive Director to enter into forward commitments not exceeding ..... million dollars for Fund programme activities in the biennium 2000-2001;

15. Reconfirms the authority of the Executive Director to increase gradually the level of the financial reserve to 20 million dollars as and when resources are available over and above those needed to implement the programme approved for 1996-1997 and 1998-1999;

16. Authorizes the Executive Director to maintain a sufficient cash carry over in order to retain the necessary working capital to initiate implementation of the Fund Programme;

II. Management and administrative support costs budget

Recalling paragraph 12 of its decision 18/42 of 25 May 1995, by which it approved an initial appropriation of 41,964,000 dollars for the management and administrative support costs budget for the biennium 1996-1997,

Recalling paragraph 8 of its decision 18/42 of 25 May 1995, authorizing on an interim basis, the redefined management and administrative support costs budget format for 1996-1997, subject to review, any needed adjustment, and final approval by the Council at its nineteenth session,

Further recalling paragraph 13 of its decision 18/42, requesting the Executive Director to administer the appropriation for the management and administrative support costs budget for the biennium 1996-1997 with the utmost economy and restraint, consistent with the effective implementation of the environment programme, and to make every effort to reduce administrative expenditure under this budget, bearing in mind the reduced availability of resources,

Having considered and taken note of the performance report on the management and administrative support costs budget for the biennium 1996-1997, in particular the cost-reduction measures taken in response to the significant shortfall in contributions, as set out in the Executive Director's report,

1. Approves the changes in the provision of MASC support to UNON Conference Services in 1997, as proposed and explained in the report of the Executive Director on developments in conference servicing (UNEP/GC.19/5);

2. Notes with approval the vigorous cost-reduction measures taken in 1996 as well as those proposed for 1997;

3. Approves a revised appropriation of 34,861,400 dollars for the management and administrative support costs budget for the biennium 1996-1997, with the revised distribution by programme and object of expenditure proposed by the Executive Director;

4. Notes that staff working for the United Nations Office at Nairobi will not be included in the UNEP staffing table financed from the MASC budget beyond 1996-1997;

5. Confirms the provisional transfers, upgrades and changes of personnel authorized by paragraph 11 of 18/42 subject to the following adjustments in 1998-1999;

(a) The redeployment of telecommunications and electronic services and the Mercure system from the MASC into the Fund programme activities budget, resulting in the abolition of 11 MASC posts (five Professional posts, six General Service posts);

(b) The redeployment of the Resource Mobilization Unit from the MASC into the Fund programme activities budget, resulting in the abolition of 7 posts (3 Professional posts, 4 General Service posts);

(c) The upgrading of one post in the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific from G7 to P-2, in accordance with the findings of the classification exercise conducted by the United Nations Office of Human Resources Management;

6. Approves the revised format and structure of the management and administrative support costs budget as set out in the proposed budget for 1998-1999;

7. Approves an appropriation of 32,404,300 dollars for the management and administrative support costs budget for the biennium 1998-1999 with the distribution by programme and object of expenditure proposed by the Executive Director;

9. Approves the annual payment of the UNEP contribution to United Nations Office in Nairobi as a lump sum not exceeding 5,961,800 dollars in the biennium 1998-1999.

III. Programme of work: Revised appropriation for Fund programme activities in 1996-1997 and appropriation for Fund programme activities in 1998-1999

Recalling again paragraph 38.21 of Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, reconfirming the mandate

of the United Nations Environment Programme and requiring that its Governing Council "continue to play its role with regard to policy guidance and coordination in the field of the environment, taking into account the development perspective",

Having considered the report of the Executive Director on the proposed programme of work for the biennium 1998-1999 (part four of the present document),

1. Notes with concern the need to reduce the programme of activities approved at the eighteenth session of the Council owing to the shortfall in contributions to the Environment Fund;

2. Approves the revised appropriation for Fund programme activities in 1996-1997 to 62,500,000 dollars;

Approves the revised apportionment of the revised appropriation as follows:

Subprogramme	Thousands of dollars
1. Sustainable management and use of natural resources	
2. Sustainable production and consumption	
3. A better environment for human health and well-being	
4. Globalization and the environment	
5. Global and regional servicing and support	
TOTAL	62,500

3. Approves an appropriation for Fund programme activities in 1998-1999 of ..... million dollars;

4. Decides to apportion this appropriation for 1998-1999 as follows:

Subprogramme	Thousands of dollars
1. Sustainable management and use of natural resources	
2. Sustainable production and consumption	
3. A better environment for human health and well-being	
4. Globalization and the environment	
5. Global and regional servicing and support	
TOTAL	

Overview

1. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is still financed largely by the Environment Fund but trust funds and counterpart (project-earmarked) contributions have become increasingly important in recent years. The overall funding of UNEP's operations is set out below as table 1.

Table 1

United Nations Environment Programme: total estimated expenditures by source of funds
(Millions of US dollars)

	Actual expenditure 1994-1995	Approved budget 1996-1997	Revised budget 1996-1997	Proposed budget 1998-1999
Regular budget	9.78	9.99	8.88	9.00
Environment Fund				
Management and administrative support costs (MASC*)	38.62	41.96	34.86	32.40
Fund programme activities	116.65	90.00	62.50	(80.00)
Fund reserve activities	4.68	5.00	5.00	5.00
Total Environment Fund	159.95	136.96	102.36	117.40
Trust funds				
General trust funds+	34.93	40.04	57.89	61.57
Technical cooperation trust funds	29.15	50.27	34.00	35.35
Trust fund administrative support	7.09	9.62	9.62	9.00
Total trust funds	71.17	99.93	101.51	105.92
Counterpart funds	12.68	12.00	26.33	26.34
Total expenditure	253.58	258.88	239.09	258.66

* In 1994-1995, programme and programme support costs

\+ Excluding expenditures credited to the trust fund administrative support account to avoid double counting, and the cash issued to the World Bank, UNIDO and UNDP in respect of UNEP's role of Treasurer for the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

Significant uncertainties attach to the estimates of expenditure for 1998-1999, since the level of support from the regular budget in that biennium is not yet known, while the Governing Council is being asked in the present document to make a decision on the 1998-1999 programme budget based on three

alternative scenarios. The level of contributions to trust funds will determine their expenditures and those of trust fund administrative support. The same applies to expenditures financed by counterpart contributions.

2. The staffing of UNEP is financed from most of the sources of funds included in table 1. The staffing levels approved for 1996-1997 are set out in table 2.

Table 2

United Nations Environment Programme: total approved posts for the biennium 1996-1997

	1996-1997		
	P	GS	Total
Regular budget	23*	20*	43
Environment Fund			
MASC‡	55	84	139
Fund programme activities	109†	115†	224
Fund reserve activities	-	-	-
Total Environment Fund	164	199	363
Trust funds			
General trust funds	68	61	129
Technical cooperation trust funds	33	37	70
Trust fund administrative support	13	25	38
Total trust funds	114	123	237
Counterpart funds	2	1	3
Total Staff	303	343	646

* Of the 23 regular budget Professional posts, six have been left vacant for various periods as an economy measure. Of the 20 General Service posts, one has been left vacant for saving purposes.

† In 1996 there were 150 Professional and 149 General Service posts under Fund programme activities.

‡ The MASC figures do not include 162 posts approved for UNON: 35 Professionals and 127 General Service.

3. In view of the uncertainties of funding in 1998-1999, estimates of staffing cannot be given for 1998-1999 except for the MASC budget, and those are set out later in this document.

4. The present report is concerned only with the resources of the Environment Fund and their utilization. Part one deals with the use of the resources of the Fund, part two with the management and administrative support costs budget, and parts three and four with the Fund programme activities budget (programme of work). The Executive Director's report on management of trust funds and counterpart contributions is being circulated as document UNEP/GC.19/4.

Part One

THE ENVIRONMENT FUND: USE OF RESOURCES IN THE BIENNIUM 1994-1995, REVISED USE OF AVAILABLE RESOURCES IN THE BIENNIUM 1996-1997 AND PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE PROJECTIONS OF USES OF RESOURCES IN THE BIENNIUM 1998-1999

I. RESOURCES AVAILABILITY AND USE IN BIENNIUM 1994-1995

A. Resources availability during the biennium 1994-1995

1. The Governing Council's target of $135 million in contributions to the Environment Fund for the biennium 1994-1995 was not realized. At the closing of the accounts for the biennium 1994-1995, 63 countries had pledged a total of $65.07 million for 1994 and 79 countries had pledged a total of $56.95 million for 1995. This overall amount of $122.02 million was substantially below the Governing Council's target.

2. Table 3 presents the summary of the total resources available in the biennium 1994-1995.

Table 3

Resources available to the Environment Fund for the biennium 1994-1995
(Millions of dollars)

Balance of Fund brought forward from 1993 (including unpaid pledges)	38.78
Contributions	122.02
Other income	4.74
Total resources available	165.54

B. Use of resources during the biennium 1994-1995

3. By its decision 17/32, the Governing Council approved an appropriation of $120/130 million dollars for a core Fund programme activities for the biennium 1994-1995. The total expenditures for Fund programme activities and the Fund programme reserve for the biennium 1994-1995 amounted to $121.32 million, representing an expenditure rate of 97.1 per cent of allocations. The 1995 Fund programme activities expenditures of $74.33 million represent the highest expenditure ever recorded from the Environment Fund in a single year.

4. Table 4 below shows the summary of the use of the Environment Fund resources in the biennium 1994-1995.

Table 4

Claims on resources during the biennium 1994-1995
(Millions of dollars)

Management and administrative support costs	38.62
Environment Fund programme activities	116.64
Environment Fund programme reserve	4.68
Total claims	159.94

5. As a result of the high expenditure level recorded in the biennium 1994-1995, the Environment Fund balance was lowered from $38.78 million at the end of 1993 to $5.60 million as at 31 December 1995, which represented the lowest cash carry-over balance in the history of UNEP.

II. THE BIENNIUM 1996-1997

A. Estimated resources availability during the biennium 1996-1997

6. By its decisions 18/40, paragraph 2, 18/41 B paragraphs 3 and 5, and 18/42, paragraph 12, the Governing Council approved appropriations for Fund programme activities, the Fund programme reserve and the management and administrative support costs budget totalling $136.96 million for the biennium 1996-1997. The appropriations were approved on the basis of estimated contributions of $130 million ($65 million in 1996 and $65 million in 1997).

7. By paragraph 5 of decision 18/41 A, the Governing Council urged Governments to make their pledges in advance of the year to which they relate and to pay their contributions early in the year in order for the secretariat to plan and execute the programme more effectively.

8. Although in paragraph 4 of decision 18/41 A, the Governing Council recognized "the need to broaden the base of contributions to the Environment Fund", the total number of Governments that have made pledges for 1996 has declined considerably from 83 in 1995 to only 60 in 1996. As in the past, a large portion of the contributions continued to be paid by the same few countries. The Executive Director's concerns regarding a too narrow a base of the Environment Fund contributions remain.

9. Moreover, several countries have further reduced their pledges for 1996 beyond the reduction experienced in 1995.

10. As at 30 September 1996, a total of $37.65 million in 1996 contributions had been received into the Environment Fund while the outstanding pledges amounted to $1.35 million. Further estimated contributions of $8.63 are expected to be paid in respect of 1996 to bring the total up to $47.63 million as opposed to the earlier estimate of $65 million.

11. The Executive Director has therefore felt it necessary to similarly reduce the original estimate of contributions in 1997 from $65 million to

$48.13 million, providing a revised planning figure of $95.76 million for the biennium 1996-1997.

12. Considering the need to strengthen the Environment Fund activities and UNEP's role in the implementation of Agenda 21, the Executive Director believes that the voluntary nature of the Environment Fund, whereby the Governments contribute whatever they feel they can afford or wish to pay, needs to be re-evaluated in order to determine the actions required to improve the secretariat's planning base.

13. Pledged contributions amounting to $6.48 million in respect of the years 1992-1996 were outstanding as at 30 September 1996. In accordance with the past experience, it seems likely that most of this sum will be paid during 1997, but a small portion will probably not be paid at all and will be written off. As has been the practice in the past years, it is proposed to write off contributions outstanding for more than four years including: for 1992, Gabon ($6,000) and Uruguay ($10,000); and for 1993, the Islamic Republic of Iran ($30,000) and Nigeria ($14,400).

14. Since the accounts for the financial year 1996 will be finalized only at the end of March 1997, final details of the Environment Fund resources and their use in 1996 will not be available in time for the nineteenth session of the Governing Council. However, table 5 provides a provisional picture of the total resources available in 1996-1997.

Table 5

Estimated resources available to the Environment Fund for the biennium 1996-1997
(Millions of dollars)

Balance of Fund brought forward from 1995 (including unpaid pledges)	5.60
Expected contributions	95.76
Other income	1.00
Total estimated resources	102.36

B. Use of resources during the biennium 1996-1997

15. In paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of decision 18/41 B, the Governing Council approved an appropriation of $90 million for a core programme of Fund activities, $5 million for the Fund programme reserve, and an additional appropriation of $15 million for Fund programme activities if additional resources became available for a supplementary programme.

16. Faced with the decreasing contributions to the Environment Fund and with the diminished cash carry-over balance from the biennium 1994-1995, the Executive Director was obliged to monitor carefully the cash balances and contributions, allocating the more realistic planning figure of $62.50 million for the core Fund programme activities and $5 million for the Fund programme reserve for the biennium 1996-1997.

17. In its decision 18/42, paragraph 7, the Governing Council approved a revised appropriation of $41.96 million for a redefined programme and programme support costs budget, to be known as the management and

administrative support costs (MASC) budget effective 1 January 1996. The present document contains proposals to reduce the MASC budget to a total of $34.86 million.

18. The revised estimated claims on the Environment Fund resources during 1996-1997 are expected to be as indicated in table 6.

Table 6

Expected claims on resources during the biennium 1996-1997
(Millions of dollars)

Management and administrative support costs	34.86
Fund programme activities	62.50
Fund programme reserve	5.00
Total planned claims	102.36

19. If these claims are realized, the balance of the Fund at the end of 1997 will be zero. The flow and use of resources in 1996-1997 is set out in greater detail in table 8 on page 19 below.

III. THE BIENNIUM 1998-1999: PROJECTED RESOURCES AVAILABILITY AND THEIR PLANNED USE

20. In its decision 18/41 B, paragraph 8, the Governing Council requested the Executive Director to prepare for the biennium 1998-1999 two alternative programmes for Environment Fund activities of $130 million and $105 million respectively. In the light of the current financial situation, apart from the two above-referred to requested alternative scenarios, a third programme for Fund activities programme of $80 million are set out in part three of this document for the consideration of the Governing Council.

21. The required contributions for each of what are three alternative scenarios are presented below in table 7 together with their respective alternative claims during the biennium 1998-1999.

Table 7

Required contributions for the three programme scenarios and the alternative claim scenarios for the biennium 1998-1999
(Millions of dollars)

	Scenario 1 [130]	Scenario 2 [105]	Scenario 3 [80]
Required contributions	166.40	141.40	116.40
Other income	1.00	1.00	1.00
Balance brought forward	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total estimated resources	167.40	142.40	117.40
Management and administrative support costs	32.40	32.40	32.40
Fund programme activities	130.00	105.00	80.00
Fund programme reserve	5.00	5.00	5.00
Balance carried forward	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total claims	167.40	142.40	117.40

IV. THE BIENNIUM 2000-2001

22. In accordance with past practice, it is assumed that the Governing Council would wish to give to the Executive Director an envelope for programme activities for the biennium 2000 - 2001. On the basis of this figure she will then prepare details of an Environment Fund programme of work for presentation to the twentieth session of the Governing Council for its review and approval.

23. It is thus proposed that the Governing Council consider the three options of the Environment Fund activities at the levels of $130 million, $105 million and $80 million and recommend an envelope to the Executive Director. These would require contributions in that biennium equal to $166.40 million, $141.40 million and $116.40 million, respectively.

V. ENVIRONMENT FUND PROGRAMME RESERVE

24. In accordance with rule 209.3 of the Financial Rules of the Environment Fund, a Fund programme reserve has been established "to meet unforeseen needs, to finance unanticipated projects or phases of projects and to meet such other purposes as may be determined from time to time by the governing Council". By decision 18/41 B, paragraph 5, the Governing Council approved an appropriation of $5 million to the Fund programme reserve for the biennium 1996-1997.

25. The Executive Director suggests that the level of $5 million for the Environment Fund programme reserve be maintained for the biennium 1998-1999 as indicated in the three scenarios above.

VI. THE FINANCIAL RESERVE AND THE BALANCE OF THE FUND

26. In accordance with rule 209.2 of the Financial Rules of the Environment Fund, a financial reserve shall be established for the purpose of guaranteeing the "financial liquidity and integrity of the Environment Fund, to compensate for uneven cash flows and to meet such other similar requirements as may be decided upon by the Governing Council".

27. By paragraph 7 of its decision 18/41 A the Governing Council urged the Executive Director to recommend to the Governing Council, for its approval, a minimum level of financial reserve which would ensure both the liquidity of the organization and the continuity of programme delivery, in order to eliminate the practice of carrying over sizeable balances from biennium to biennium.

28. As a means of achieving a reduced carry-over balance from one biennium to another while ensuring the liquidity of the organization and the continuity of programme delivery, the Council by paragraph 9 of decision 18/41 B, the Governing Council authorized the Executive Director to gradually increase the level of the financial reserve from its current level of $6.5 million to the level of $20 million by 1999. However, in the light of the financial constraints experienced by UNEP during the biennium 1996-1997 and foreseen in the biennium 1998-1999, it is unlikely that the $20 million proposed level of financial reserve will be achieved by 1999, as there will be insufficient resources to set aside unless large unexpected contributions come forth over and above the contributions required to implement the proposed MASC budget and the $80 million programme of Fund activities.

29. The successful implementation of the Fund programme is based upon both a sufficient level of contributions to finance that programme and reserves sufficient to maintain the liquidity of the Fund at all times. The timely payment of contributions by Governments is of critical importance for sound and efficient programme delivery in the absence of sufficient reserves.

30. Prior to 1996, the financial reserve was not used because the carry-over balances more than adequately compensated for delays in the payment of contributions at the beginning of the year.

31. The absence of adequate Fund balances combined with late payments of contributions makes strategic planning of the programme of work very difficult. In order to address the problems of a shortfall of financial liquidity and late payments of contributions, the financial reserve should be adequately built up to the proposed level of $20 million to serve as working capital until such time as contributions from Governments are received. With no balance in the Fund at the end of the biennium and a limited financial reserve, there is a very real and serious risk that the Fund will not be able to meet its financial obligations if contributions are not in the main, paid in the first quarter of the year.

32. The low carry-over balance of $5.60 million at the end of the 1994 - 1995 reflects the Executive Director's commitment to reduce the balance from one biennium to another in response to the Governing Council decision 18/41 A.

33. As it is most likely that the Fund balance at the end of the biennium 1996-1997 will be zero, UNEP will have to resort to the use of the financial reserve as its working capital while awaiting the flow of contributions. The liquidity of the Environment Fund will thus be precarious. Hence, it is of the utmost importance that Governments pledge their contributions a minimum of one year in advance and pay their annual contributions in the first quarter of the year.

Table 8

Flow and use of resources of the Environment Fund 1996-1997 as at 30 September 1996

(Millions of dollars)

		1992-1993 Actual	1994-1995 Actual	1996-1997 Estimate(*)	1998-1999 Options Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
RESOURCES							
(a)	Balance of Environment Fund on 1 January	35.41	38.78	5.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
(b)	Contributions paid	129.34	122.63	37.65	0.00	0.00	0.00
(c)	Unpaid pledges	0.00	0.53	3.32	0.00	0.00	0.00
(d)	Additional estimates	0.00	0.00	54.79	166.40	141.40	116.40
(e)	Miscellaneous income	2.79	3.60	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	TOTAL RESOURCES	167.54	165.54	102.36	167.40	142.40	117.40
CLAIMS ON RESOURCES							
(f)	Programme and programme support costs/ management and administrative support costs	30.67	38.62	34.86	32.40	32.40	32.40
(g)	Environment Fund programme activities	92.18	116.64	62.50	130.00	105.00	80.00
(h)	Environment Fund programme reserve activities	2.42	4.68	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
(i)	Additional programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(j)	Project commitments to be cancelled or Rephased to later years	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(k)	Total project expenditure (g+h+i-j)	94.60	121.32	67.50	135.00	110.00	85.00
(l)	New premises expenditures	3.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL CLAIMS (f+k+l)	128.76	159.94	102.36	167.40	142.40	117.40
BALANCE OF FUND ON 31 DECEMBER		38.78	5.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

NB. (*) Estimates as at 30 September 1996

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Part Two

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT COSTS

Introduction

1. By its decision 18/42 of 25 May 1995, the Governing Council established the management and administrative support costs budget (MASC) as part of a fundamental reform of the two budgets financed from the Environment Fund, namely: the programme and programme support costs budget (PPSC) and the programme budget. The primary objective of that reform process was to establish a clearer division between programme costs and administrative/management costs. Thus, as far as possible at that time, all programme costs paid from the former programme and programme support costs budget, largely the costs of staff working directly on the development and implementation of the scientific aspects of the programme of activities, were for purposes of budgeting moved into the programme of work (the programme budget). Similarly, all costs incurred by support services, such as the staff of Conference Services and Telecommunications and Electronic Services were moved out of the programme budget and into the newly established MASC budget.

2. By its decision 18/43, the Governing Council approved the attachment of UNEP's administrative and conference-servicing staff to a new United Nations Office in Nairobi (UNON). This decision entered into effect as of 1 January 1996, as did the above decision 18/42 establishing the MASC from which UNON is partially funded. At the time of the eighteenth session of the Governing Council neither the structure nor financing of UNON had been finally agreed. During the final discussions on the establishment of UNON it was agreed by all concerned that the budget units, which in both UNEP and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) (Habitat) had, for reasons of supervision, always been part of the Administrative Service, must be retained by the two substantive organizations rather than become part of UNON. In UNEP, the budget unit was integrated into the overall programme "Management of the Fund" along with the Corporate Planning and Accountability Service and the Fund Programme Management Branch, under the organizational title of Programme Support Services. From 1998-1999, the UNEP MASC contribution to UNON administrative services will be presented as one programme in the MASC budget.

3. In addition to the changes in the UNON funding arrangements, the budgetary reform process in UNEP has been carried forward in other ways. Firstly, it is now proposed that budgetary provision for non-staff objects of expenditure should be provided under each individual programme, to show their true cost; in the past all non-staff costs were budgeted as items under the programme for Administration. This has been attempted even for the revised 1996-1997 estimates as in table 13 below. Secondly, by grouping certain related objects of expenditure, the MASC budget presentation has been brought into line with those objects of expenditure used in the presentation of the United Nations regular budget. This means that the budget will be presented with 10 objects of expenditure rather than 18 as in the past, as a result of:-

(a) Combining salary and common staff posts as "established posts";

(b) Combining the costs of general temporary assistance and overtime and night differentials under the title "other staff costs"; and

(c) Combining rent and maintenance of premises, rent and maintenance of equipment, communications, hospitality and miscellaneous services as "general operating expenses".

4. By paragraph 8 of decision 18/42, the Governing Council authorized the use of the budget format for the MASC on an interim basis for the biennium 1996-1997, subject to review, any needed adjustment, and final approval by the Council at its nineteenth session. The Executive Director recommends that apart from the changes in the provision of MASC funds to UNON and the number of objects of expenditure as described above, the only other adjustment in the format should be to use a programme format compatible with that used for the United Nations regular budget. The regular budget proposals for the United Nations Environment Programme set out the financing proposals under the following headings:-

(a) Policy-making organs (the cost of Governing Council and meetings of the Committee of Permanent Representatives meetings, which are financed totally from the regular budget);

(b) Executive direction and management (which covers all four areas included in the MASC budget, i.e. Office of the Executive Director, including Regional Representation, Management of the Fund including Administration);

(c) Programme of work (parallel to the programme budget financed by the Environment Fund set out in parts three and four of the present document).

5. The MASC budget as set out for 1998-1999 in this document will set out the budget under four headings which when combined correspond to the United Nations regular budget title "Executive direction and management", namely:-

(a) Office of Executive Director;

(b) Regional Representation;

(c) Management of the Fund;

(d) Administration (UNON).

6. The framework of the United Nations regular budget and the budgets of the Environment Fund will thus become fully compatible. The Executive Director recommends that the Council approve this adjusted layout and nomenclature as the final format for the budgets of the Environment Fund.

VII. THE REVISED MASC BUDGET PROPOSED FOR 1996-1997

Table 9: Overview of the revised MASC budget proposed for 1996-1997

(Thousands of dollars; negatives in parenthesis)

Governing Council approved	Estimated additional/reduced requirements				Total revised appropriation 1996-1997
	Inflation	Exchange fluctuations	Other changes	Total	
41,964.0	-	(2,720.9)	(4,381.7)	(7,102.6)	34,861.4

7. Governing Council decision 18/42, paragraph 12, approved a MASC appropriation of $41,964,000 for the biennium 1996-1997. The approved appropriation by object of expenditure and programmes is set out in table 12 below.

8. However, in paragraph 13 of decision 18/42, the Governing Council requested the Executive Director "to administer the appropriation for the management and administrative support costs budget for the biennium 1996-1997 with the utmost economy and restraint, consistent with the effective implementation of the environment programme, and to make every effort to reduce administrative expenditure under this budget, bearing in mind the reduced availability of resources".

9. On the basis of the eight-months expenditure data available at the time of preparation of this report, MASC expenditures for 1996 are estimated to be $18,993,000 and the requirements for 1997 are projected to be $15,868,400. Therefore, in line with the Governing Council request to exercise utmost economy the Executive Director proposes that the approved appropriation of $41,964,000 should be revised downwards by $7,102,600, or 17 per cent, to $34,861,400. The proposed reductions in the approved appropriation will be effected as set out in table 16, part A. The revised appropriation proposed is set out as table 13.

10. There are three primary reasons why these reductions are possible. First, that vigorous economy measures have reduced requirements by $4.4 million (see table 15 on page 31 below). Savings have been possible in UNON Conference Services, the use of consultants, general operating expenses, supplies and materials and furniture and equipment; these economy measures are explained in detail in paragraphs 12-15 below. Second, there have been in 1996, and are estimated to continue in 1997, exchange rate savings totalling $2.7 million over the biennium as a whole, largely due to a fall in the value of the Kenya shilling vis-à-vis the United States dollar, compared with the rate used when the estimates were formulated in 1994 (see table 21 below). The impact of exchange rate changes by object of expenditure can be seen in table 15. Third, inflationary impacts on the budget, at the time of this budget revision, have been no higher or lower than those assumed in the original budget formulation. The United Nations assumed inflation rate for Kenya of 10 per cent per annum is still valid and what slight changes have occurred in the inflation rates affecting the regional offices have had a

negligible effect on the approved budget. No additional provision is sought for unanticipated inflation and no savings are expected to be realized.

11. However, a particular problem has arisen with regard to the cost of established posts which requires special comment. A recosting of staff costs on the basis of assumed vacancies rates used in the original budget (9 per cent for Professionals and 0.8 per cent for General Services staff) using current United Nations standard salary costs, indicates that staff costs were under-estimated by approximately $3.1 million in the original budget for reasons that cannot be adequately explained by movements in salaries and allowances. Since the budget unit staff who prepared the original budget proposals are no longer working in UNEP, it has proved to be impossible to secure such an explanation from the individuals involved at that time. These additional staff costs (or more properly under-budgeting) have been included with "other changes" in table 17 on page 33 below, rather than under "inflation", because they cannot in truth be regarded as higher unit costs.

12. The authorized staffing table for 1996-1997, adjusted for the final division of staff between UNEP and UNON is set out as table 14 on page 30 below. In 1996, overall Professional post occupancy levels against the MASC budget have been slightly higher than those assumed when the budget was prepared while the occupancy rate for General Service staff is lower. The Governing Council approved budget had assumed a 9 per cent vacancy rate for Professionals over the biennium, approximately 7 per cent was achieved in 1996. The approved budget also assumed an average vacancy rate for General Service staff of 0.8 per cent, 2 per cent was achieved in 1996. All of the MASC vacancies in 1996 are found in UNEP/Nairobi with UNON and the UNEP regional offices reporting zero vacancies. The 1996 MASC-UNEP staffing situation (vacancy rates and approved posts) has been projected into 1997. However, in 1997, UNON posts financed from the MASC budget, which in the approved budget total 162 (35 Professional and 127 General Service), will be reduced by 22 Professionals and 57 General service staff, all in Conference Services, as explained in paragraph 13 below. These developments in Conference Services will reduce the number of posts financed by the MASC budget by 79. In percentage terms, the assumed overall MASC vacancy rate for Professional posts changes with the planned reductions in the number of established MASC posts: from 7 per cent in 1996 to 9 per cent in 1997. If we exclude Professional MASC posts in UNON, the vacancy rate for UNEP Professional MASC posts in 1996-1997 is 11 per cent and for General Service staff it is 6 per cent. For the sake of simplicity, 1997 is, therefore, budgeted assuming the same number of vacant-funded posts observed in UNEP in 1996 (six Professional and five General Service posts). Owing to the under-budgeting of staff in the original proposals, as explained above, and the slight fall in the Professional vacancy rate, there is an estimated increase in staff costs of $3.3 million; this increase is reduced to the $1.38 million shown in the "other changes" column in table 15 by the $1.9 million saved in UNON Conference Services in 1997. Savings in exchange rate fluctuations offset this $1.38 million increase by $1.2 million resulting in an overall increase in estimated staff costs over the biennium of $138,900 (see table 15 on page 31).

13. As indicated above, the largest saving in staff costs in 1996-1997 will be obtained from the re-organization of MASC financing of UNON conference services. This re-organization is described in detail in document

UNEP/GC.19/5. In agreement with UNON and United Nations Headquarters, with effect from 1997, UNEP will not provide posts or pay for conference servicing staff but will instead pay for the services provided by them at cost, as and when it needs to use the services. The cost of UNEP's requirements will be funded from the programme activity/project requiring the service. The MASC budget will only provide an agreed amount of general temporary assistance (seen under "other staff costs"): $270,000 in 1996-1997, representing both the cost of two Professionals and two General Service staff for a year and the services the MASC programmes can expect to require of the conference services section.

14. "Other changes" in 1996-1997 show net savings of $4.4 million. However, as this total includes the $3.3 million additional costs of established posts (staff), it means that the real economies introduced into this revised budget for 1996-1997 are equivalent to an estimated $7.7 million. In addition to the savings envisaged through changes in the funding of UNON Conference Services, rigorous economies were imposed on all objects of expenditure in 1996 and will remain effective in 1997 (see the "Other changes" column of table 15 on page 31 below). These economies have substantially reduced expenditures (and the budget requirement) for consultants, travel, general operating expenses, supplies and materials, and furniture and equipment. In part, however, these economies represent a further restructuring of the budget process under which programme costs that relate to these objects of expenditure have been charged to the relevant programme activity or project and not to the MASC budget; as was the case with the old programme and programme support costs budget (PPSC). For instance, all programme units are now required to include in programme/project budgets provision for office rent. Additional requirements for furniture, equipment and supplies are treated similarly. The non-staff costs included under the revised MASC budget relate only to the staff and units covered by this budget. The effect of this is to move expenditure from the MASC budget to the programme budget and means that programme activities/projects will, as a result, be budgeted at their full cost.

15. The revised 1996-1997 budget requirements for individual programmes can be explained in general as follows. The Office of the Executive Director and Regional Representation have lower requirements because the savings on non-staff objects of expenditure are greater than the higher staff costs (caused by the original under-budgeting). Telecommunications and electronic services have substantial additional requirements partly because of the higher staff costs, but more particularly because of the decision of the Governing Council (decision 18/47, para. 8) to finance $700,000 of the costs of installing the satellite system from the MASC budget. Management of the Fund and Corporate Planning requirements are higher partly because of higher staff costs, but also because non-staff objects have been included in their budgets for the first time as mentioned in paragraph 3 above. Major savings and lower requirements are shown against Administration as a result of the substantial economies made in non-staff objects of expenditure and the charging of operating costs, supplies and materials, and furniture and equipment to other MASC programmes and to the activities/project using these items as described above.

VIII. PROPOSED MASC BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1998-1999

Table 10: Overview of the proposed MASC budget for 1998-1999
(Thousands of dollars)

1996-1997 Revised appropriation	Estimated additional/reduced requirements				Proposed 1998-1999 estimates
	Resource growth	Rate of growth %	Total before recosting	Recosting	
34,861.4	(6,439.7)	(18.5)	28,421.7	3,982.6	32,404.3

16. The proposed MASC budget for 1998-1999 (see table 17 below) totals $32,404,300, 7 per cent lower than the revised 1996-1997 budget and 23 per cent lower than the approved budget for 1996-1997. At 1996-1997 prices, the resources required are estimated to be 18.5 per cent less than the revised appropriation for 1996-1997. This is the result of the following factors:

(a) The Conference Services posts abolished in the second year of the biennium 1996-1997 will represent an additional saving over two years of the new biennium. There will be a reduction of 22 Professional and 57 General Service posts;

(b) Posts in telecommunications and electronic services will be reduced and those staff directly involved in the project will be switched to the programme budget and only those involved in the operation of the local area network will be retained in MASC. These seven network staff (three Professionals and four General Service) will be absorbed into the Management of the Fund. This will represent a reduction in the MASC staffing table of five Professional and six General Service posts;

(c) Staff in the Resource Mobilization Unit now funded under the Management of the Fund programme allotment and who are now largely concerned with fund raising for specific projects will be financed from the Programme budget in 1998-1999. This will mean that three Professional and four General Service posts will be deleted from the staffing table in the new biennium;

(d) The freezing of two posts (1 D-2, 1 P-4) currently used in the Environment Programme's Division of Policy and External Relations. This is the final measure required to complete the budget re-organization process mentioned in paragraph 1 above;

(e) Further savings in non-staff objects of expenditure, such as official travel.

17. All UNON administrative posts have been deleted from the UNEP staffing table but provision is included in the 1998-1999 budget proposals for the financing of these 83 posts (13 Professional and 70 General Service). It is anticipated that during this biennium, it should be possible to draw up an agreed scale of charges for administrative services provided to UNEP by UNON, which will enable a restructuring of the cost of UNON to the MASC budget on

the basis of services provided which will hopefully lead to savings but none have been assumed in the present proposals. The cost of the 83 posts is included in the budget against "established posts". An amount representing both the cost of two Professionals and two General Service staff for a year and the services the MASC programmes can expect to require of the Conference Services is budgeted under "other staff costs".

18. A proposed MASC staffing table for 1998-1999 excluding all UNON posts is set out in table 20 on page 36 below. The number of posts to be approved is reduced from 301 (90 Professional and 211 General Service) approved for 1996-1997 to 121 (48 Professional and 73 General Service) in 1998-1999 after the deletion of the posts mentioned in paragraph 16 above and all posts in UNON financed from the MASC budget. Additionally, one General Service post in the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific will be upgraded to the Professional level, in accordance with the findings of the United Nations Office of Human Resource Management. Posts retained by UNEP (i.e. after the deletion of UNON posts and the upgrading to the Professional level of one General Service post) reduce from 139 (55 Professional and 84 General Service) in 1996-1997 to 121 (48 Professional and 73 General Service) in 1998-1999. These posts together with the 83 UNON posts have been costed using advance standard salary schedules for 1998 and 1999 provided by the United Nations Programme Planning and Budget Division. The salary levels are higher than those being paid at the end of 1996 and require an additional budgetary provision of $2.61 million to pay the reduced numbers of staff. Overall, the cost of established posts will fall from $25 million in 1996-1997 to $22.10 million in 1998-1999, as shown in table 18 on page 34 below.

19. The impact of recosting on non-staff objects of expenditure more than offsets the resource economies of the above-mentioned staffing changes, but in view of the heavy cuts that were made in 1996-1997, there is little scope for greater cuts in the new biennium (see table 19 on page 35 below).

18. The overall MASC UNEP-UNON vacancy rate assumed in 1998-1999 is 10 per cent for Professional posts and 3.5 per cent for General Service posts. This vacancy rate is calculated assuming the same number of vacant posts observed in UNEP in 1996 (six Professional and five General Service). Inflation and exchange rate assumptions used in the preparation of this budget are set out in table 21 on page 37 below.

Table 11

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT COSTS BUDGET: ACTUAL 1994-1995 TOTAL EXPENDITURE
REVISED BUDGET 1996-1997 AND PROPOSED BUDGET 1998-1999
(Thousand of US$)

	Actual expenditure 1994-1995	Revised budget 1996-1997	Proposed budget 1998-1999
Object of expenditure	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL
010/100 Established posts	25,029.9	25,007.5	22,095.2
030/050 Other staff costs	1,186.5	1,172.0	1,648.7
040 Consultants, fees and travel	1,279.1	235.1	312.1
240 Travel on official business	2,307.5	1,662.7	1,642.0
300 Contractual services	614.3	931.0	279.6
400 General operating expenses	5,019.0	4,927.9	5,373.3
500 Supplies and materials	1,152.9	738.1	833.7
600 Furniture and equipment	1,823.9	187.1	219.8
700 New premises	14.1	0.0	0.0
800 Fellowships, grants, contribution	192.8	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	38,620.0	34,861.4	32,404.3

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Table 12

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT COSTS BUDGET: BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1996-1997
AS APPROVED BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL AT ITS EIGHTEENTH SESSION
(Thousands of US$)

Object of expenditure	Office of Executive Director	Regional representation	Management of the Fund	Corporate planning	Administration	Conference Services	Telecommunic-ations and electronic services	TOTAL
010/100 Established posts	2,495.4	6,090.4	3,688.5	1,727.6	4,278.2	5,467.4	1,121.1	24,868.6
030/050 Other staff costs	30.0	802.7		24.2	394.2			1,251.1
040 Consultants, fees and travel	976.5			200.0	76.1			1,252.6
240 Travel on official business	993.4	754.8	91.0	90.0	49.7			1,978.9
300 Contractual services					841.9			841.9
400 General operating expenses		2,141.8			5,899.2			8,041.0
500 Supplies and materials		186.3			1,595.3			1,781.6
600 Furniture and equipment		224.5		90.0	1,418.2			1,732.7
700 New premises					17.2			17.2
800 Fellowships, grants, contributions					197.9			197.9
Total	4,495.3	10,200.5	3,779.5	2,131.8	14,768	5,467.4	1,121.1	41,964.0

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Table 13

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT COSTS BUDGET: REVISED BUDGET 1996-1997
(Thousands of US$)

	Estimated 1996-1997 expenditure								
Object of expenditure	Office of Executive Director	Regional representation	Telecommunications and electronic services	Programme support services			UNCN		Revised budget 1996-1997 TOTAL
				Programme support	Management of the Fund	Corporate planning	Administration	Conference Services	
010/100 Established posts	2,525.3	6,758.9	1,276.2	637.7	3,800.4	1,752.0	5,027.7	3,229.3	25,007.5
030/050 Other staff costs	69.3	675.2		84.0	52.5	21.0	270.0		1,172.0
040 Consultants, fees and travel	105.0			63.0	21.0	46.1			235.1
240 Travel on official business	945.0	612.7		63.0	21.0	21.0			1,662.7
300 Contractual services	31.5		700.0	115.5	42.0	42.0			931.0
400 General operating expenses	656.2	1,817.9	175.6	1,267.4	650.6	360.2			4,927.9
500 Supplies and materials	42.0	82.7	42.0	487.4	42.0	42.0			738.1
600 Furniture and equipment	25.2	82.1		42.0	21.0	16.8			187.1
TOTAL	4,399.5	10,029.5	2,193.8	2,760.0	4,650.5	2,301.1	5,297.7	3,229.3	34,861.4

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Table 14

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT COSTS BUDGET: AUTHORIZED STAFFING TABLE 1996-1997
(Number of Posts)

UNEP	ASG	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2/1	Total P posts	Total GS posts	Total posts
Office of Executive Director	1	1	2	-	3	2	1	10	13	23
Regional representation	-	5	-	5	2	1	-	13	31	44
Telecommunications and electronic services	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	5	6	11
Programme support	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	5	7
Management of the Fund	-	-	1	2	5	8	1	17	22	39
Corporate planning	-	-	1	2	2	2	1	8	7	15
TOTAL UNEP	1	7	5	10	13	16	3	55	84	139
UNON										
Administration	-	-	-	2	5	3	3	13	70	83
Conference Services	-	-	-	1	14	5	2	22	57	79
TOTAL UNON	0	0	0	3	19	8	5	35	127	162
TOTAL MASC STAFFING	1	7	5	13	32	24	8	90	211	301

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Table 15

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT COSTS BUDGET: REQUIRED CHANGES TO GC.18 APPROVED 1996-1997 BUDGET THROUGH EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATIONS AND OTHER CHANGES
(Thousands of US$)

Object of expenditure	Exchange rate fluctuations	Other changes	Requirement changes to GC18 approved 1996-1997 MASC budget TOTAL
010/100 Established posts	(1,248.8)	1,387.7	138.9
030/050 Other staff costs	(280.8)	201.7	(79.1)
040 Consultants, fees and travel	(24.3)	(993.2)	(1,017.5)
240 Travel on official business	(34.4)	(281.8)	(316.2)
300 Contractual services	(16.3)	105.4	89.1
400 General operating expenses	(802.8)	(2,310.4)	(3,113.2)
500 Supplies and materials	(209.0)	(834.6)	(1,043.6)
600 Furniture and equipment	(101.2)	(1,444.6)	(1,545.8)
700 New premises	(3.3)	(14.0)	(17.3)
800 Fellowships, grants, contributions		(197.9)	(197.9)
Total	(2,720.9)	(4,381.7)	(7,102.6)

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Table 16

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT COSTS BUDGET: PROPOSED CHANGES AND PROPOSED REVISED 1996-1997 Budget
(Thousands of US$)

Part A			
Object of expenditure	1996-1997 GC approved MASC budget TOTAL	Changes to 1996-1997 GC approved MASC budget TOTAL	Proposed revised 1996-1997 MASC budget TOTAL
010/100 Established posts	24,868.6	138.9	25,007.5
030/050 Other staff costs	1,251.1	(79.1)	1,172.0
040 Consultants, fees and travel	1,252.6	(1,017.5)	235.1
240 Travel on official business	1,978.9	(316.2)	1,662.7
300 Contractual services	841.9	89.1	931.0
400 General operating expenses	8,041.0	(3,113.2)	4,927.9
500 Supplies and materials	1,781.6	(1,043.6)	738.0
600 Furniture and equipment	1,732.7	(1,545.7)	187.0
700 New premises	17.2	(17.3)	(0.1)
800 Fellowships, grants, contributions	197.9	(198.0)	(0.1)
TOTAL	41,964.0	(7,102.6)	34,861.4

Part B			
Expenditures by programme	1996-1997 GC approved MASC budget TOTAL	Changes to 1996-1997 GC approved MASC budget TOTAL	Proposed revised 1996-1997 MASC budget TOTAL
Office of Executive Director	4,495.3	(95.8)	4,399.5
Regional representation	10,200.5	(171.0)	10,029.5
Telecommunications and electronic services	1,121.1	1,072.7	2,193.8
Management of the Fund	3,779.5	871.0	4,650.5
Corporate planning	2,131.8	169.3	2,301.1
Administration:			
UNEP			2,760.0
	14,768.0	(6,710.3)	
UNON			5,297.7
UNON Conference Services	5,467.4	(2,238.1)	3,229.3
TOTAL	41,964.0	(7,102.6)	34,861.4

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Table 17

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT COSTS: PROPOSED BUDGET 1998-1999
(Thousands of US$)

Object of expenditure	Estimated 1998-1999 expenditure				
	Office of Executive Director	Regional representation	Management of the Fund	Administration: UNON	TOTAL
010/100 Established posts	3,024.6	7,393.6	6,341.4	5,335.6	22,095.2
030/050 Other staff costs	83.8	748.1	190.6	626.2	1,648.7
040 Consultants, fees and travel	127.1		185.0		312.1
240 Travel on official business	840.0	675.0	127.0		1,642.0
300 Contractual services	38.2		241.4		279.6
400 General operating expenses	780.4	1,977.8	2,615.1		5,373.3
500 Supplies and materials	50.8	91.6	691.3		833.7
600 Furniture and equipment	30.5	92.8	96.5		219.8
TOTAL	4,975.3	10,978.9	10,488.3	5,961.8	32,404.3

Table 18

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT COSTS: REQUIRED CHANGES BETWEEN REVISED 1997-1996 AND PROPOSED 1998-1999 BUDGET
(Thousands of US$)

	Part A		
	Proposed revised budget 1996-1997	Changes to 1998-1999 compared to revised 1996-1997	Estimated requirements 1998-1999
Object of expenditure	TOTAL		TOTAL
010/100 Established posts	25,007.5	(2,912.3)	22,095.2
030/050 Other staff costs	1,172.0	476.7	1,648.7
040 Consultants, fees and travel	235.1	77.0	312.1
240 Travel on official business	1,662.7	(20.7)	1,642.0
300 Contractual services	931.0	(651.4)	279.6
400 General operating expenses~	4,927.9	445.4	5,373.3
500 Supplies and materials	738.1	95.6	833.7
600 Furniture and equipment	187.1	32.7	219.8
700 New premises	0.0	0.0	0.0
800 Fellowships, grants, contribution	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	34,861.4	(2,457.0)	32,404.3

	Part B		
	Proposed revised budget 1996-1997	Changes to 1998-1999 compared to revised 1996-1997	Estimated requirements 1998-1999
Expenditures by programme	TOTAL		TOTAL
Office of Executive Director	4,399.5	575.8	4,975.3
Regional representation	10,029.5	949.4	10,978.9
Management of fund	11,905.4	(1,417.1)	10,488.3
UNON:			
Administration	5,297.7	664.1	5,961.8
Conference Services	3,229.3	(3,229.3)	0.0
TOTAL	34,861.4	(2,457.0)	32,404.3

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Table 19

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT COSTS BUDGET: PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 1998-1999, RESOURCE GROWTH AND RECOSTING

			Estimated additional/reduced requirements			Proposed
	1996-1997					1998-1999
Object of expenditure	Revised appropriation	Resource growth	Rate of growth %	Total before recosting	Recosting	estimates
010/100 Established posts	25,007.5	(5,519.1)	(22.1)	19,488.4	2,606.8	22,095.2
030/050 Other staff costs	1,172.0	257.4	22.0	1,429.4	219.3	1,648.7
040 Consultants, fees and travel	235.1	0.0	0.0	235.1	77.0	312.1
240 Travel on official business	1,662.7	(145.0)	(8.7)	1,517.7	124.3	1,642.0
300 Contractual services	931.0	(700.0)	(75.2)	231.0	48.6	279.6
400 General operating expenses	4,927.9	(291.0)	(5.9)	4,636.9	736.4	5,373.3
500 Supplies and materials	738.1	(42.0)	-569%	696.1	137.6	833.7
600 Furniture and equipment	187.1	0.0	0.0	187.1	32.7	219.8
TOTAL	34,861.4	(6,439.7)	(18.5)	28,421.7	3,982.6	32,404.3

Table 20

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT COSTS BUDGET: PROPOSED 1998-1999 UNEP STAFFING TABLE (NUMBER OF POSTS)

UNEP	ASG	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2/1	Total Professional posts	Total General Service posts	Total posts
Office of Executive Director	1	1	2	-	4	2	1	11	13	24
Regional Representation	-	5	-	5	1	1	1	13	30	43
Management of the Fund	-	1	2	3	7	9	2	24	30	54
TOTAL UNEP	1	7	4	8	12	12	4	48	73	121
UNON										
Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conference Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL UNON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MASC STAFFING	1	7	4	8	12	12	4	48	73	121

Table 21

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT COSTS BUDGETS FOR THE BIENNIUMS 1996-1997 AND 1998-1999: RATES OF EXCHANGE AND RATES OF INFLATION USED IN PREPARING THE INITIAL AND PROPOSED BUDGETS

Duty station (currency)	Rates of exchange to the dollar					Average annual rates of inflation (percentage)		
	1996-1997 original assumptions	1996-1997 revised appropriation		1998-1999 initial estimates	1996-1997 original assumptions	1996-1997 revised appropriation		1998-1999 initial estimates d/
		1996 a/	1997 b/			1996 c/	1997 c/	
New York (United States dollars)					2.4	2.4	2.4	2.8
Geneva (Swiss francs)	1.32	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.0
Bangkok (baht)	25.00	25.10	25.10	25.10	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.0
Mexico City (Mexican peso)	3.35	7.47	7.47	7.47	7.1	7.1	7.1	10.0
Nairobi (Kenya shillings)	47.00	58.00	58.00	58.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Bahrain (Bahrain dinars)	0.376	0.376	0.376	0.376	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

a/ United Nations operational rates of exchange January-September 1996 average.

b/ January-September 1996 average operational rates of exchange projected into 1997.

c/ Annual figures unavailable as at September 1996. Applicable to objects of expenditure other than salaries of established posts and common staff costs.

d/ Forecast by United Nations Headquarters as at September 1996.

Staff costs against established posts budgeted on the following basis:

- 1996-1997 revised estimates costed using United Nations Standard Salary Costs Version 7.
- 1998-1999 projected estimates costed using preview Standard Salary Costs from the United Nations Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts on 9 September 1996.

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Part Three

REVISED PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR THE BIENNIUM 1996-1997

Introduction

1. By decisions 18/40 and 18/41, the Governing Council at its eighteenth session approved the Fund programme activities budget for the 1996-1997 biennium at a level of $90 million. Based on estimated available resources, UNEP will not, however, be able to implement a programme of work at that level. Consequently, for the first time in the twenty-five year history of UNEP, the Executive Director will propose to the Governing Council at its nineteenth session (27 January-7 February 1997) that it approve a revised programme of work budgeted at $62.5 million, or 30.6 per cent less than initially approved. Several consultation meetings reviewing the financial situation and the proposed revised programme of work have been held with Governments, including the Committee of Permanent Representatives to UNEP, in October and November, and are scheduled to be concluded by early December.

2. Governing Council decision 18/40 established percentage allocations of the Fund programme activities budget at the two digit level (subprogramme elements). Table 1 presents new percentages, based on a budget of $62.5 million. Although in the great majority of cases the percentages do not vary significantly, the Executive Director took care not to apply an across-the-board reduction in the budgets of the subprogramme elements, taking into account the priorities of the Governing Council, complementary regional priorities proposed in regional forums, timing considerations, political consequences and financial viability. It should be noted that, by its decision 18/41, the Governing Council reconfirmed the Executive Director's authority to adjust the apportionment of each budget line by 20 per cent.

3. With a budget of $62.5 million, the programme proposed in UNEP/GC.18/9 would be cut back significantly. Overall for the programme, there would be 30.6 per cent less resources for the biennium and 44.4 per cent less resources for 1997 than approved by the Governing Council. Table 22 sets out the revised allocation for the biennium 1996-1997.

IX. ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT PER SUBPROGRAMME BY YEAR

A. Subprogramme 1: Sustainable management and use of natural resources

4. There is a reduction of 35.9 per cent in the resources available from the Environment Fund for the implementation of this subprogramme, compared to the amount initially approved by the Governing Council. A breakdown, by subprogramme element, of the impact of this reduction is provided below. For 1997, the expected costs of activities in areas of concentration are placed in parentheses.

1. Subprogramme element 1.1: Caring for freshwater, coastal and marine resources

5. Overall, this subprogramme element will be implemented with 39.6 per cent less resources than initially approved. In 1996 emphasis has been given

to the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, including the revitalization of the Regional Seas Programme, and to the development of the African Water Strategy of the Secretary General's Special Initiative for Africa. All the components in this subprogramme element are directed towards supporting the Global Programme of Action.

Subprogramme element component 1.1.1: Develop policy-relevant assessments of the state of freshwater and marine resources

6. In 1996, activities in this component were reduced by approximately 50 per cent, with capacity-building at the global level suffering the most. Global river-basin assessments and the preparation of the technical report on pollution prevention, control, strategies and technologies were rephased.

Subprogramme element component 1.1.2: Develop tools and guidelines for sustainable management and use of freshwater and coastal resources

7. In 1996, approximately 20 per cent of the work in this area for the biennium was rephased to 1997, in particular, the preparation and application of guidelines for river basin and coastal zone integrated management, as well as the preparation of tools and guidelines for the design of water pollution control programmes.

Subprogramme element component 1.1.3: Promote international cooperation in the management of river basins and coastal waters with focus on the control of pollution from land-based sources and the special needs of small island developing States (SIDS)

8. With approximately 42 per cent less resources than programmed, the focus of this component in 1996, which accounts for approximately 44 per cent of the budget of the Water subprogramme element, has been largely on support to the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities. Of the four major activities initially programmed under this component, only the one dealing with land-based-activities is being maintained close to its original programmed level. Activities were also maintained in capacity-building for integrated river basin and coastal zone management, but at a reduced level. Work was initiated on the preparation of just two of the six diagnostic studies on international freshwater basins, and no work is being carried out in supporting the preparation of integrated management action plans for international river basins despite requests from Governments. Activities in support of SIDS relating to, first, the development of a strategic action programme on waste minimization and pollution prevention and, second, a programme of action on sustainable tourism development were rephased to 1997.

Table 22

Appropriation/apportionment for the biennium 1996 - 1997

Subprogrammes/subprogramme elements	Original	Revised	Original	Revised
	(Thousands of dollars)		(Percentages)	
1. Sustainable management and use of natural resources	**35,100**	**22,506**	**39.0%**	**36.0%**
1.1 Caring for freshwater, coastal and marine resources	13,500	8,157	15.0%	13.0%
1.2 Caring for biological resources	7,200	5,132	8.0%	8.2%
1.3 Caring for land resources	8,100	4,772	9.0%	7.7%
1.4 Information for decision-making and action planning	6,300	4,445	7.0%	7.1%
2. Sustainable production and consumption	**9,900**	**7,106**	**11.0%**	**11.3%**
2.1 Sustainable production	7,200	4,890	8.0%	7.8%
2.2 Reduced environmental impacts of energy utilization	1,800	1,887	2.0%	3.0%
2.3 Environmentally sustainable production and consumption patterns	900	329	1.0%	0.5%
3. A better environment for human health and well-being	**10,800**	**7,734**	**12.0%**	**12.4%**
3.1 Reduced impacts of toxic chemicals and wastes	5,400	4,946	6.0%	7.9%
3.2 Improved environmental management practices in urban areas	4,500	2,164	5.0%	3.5%
3.3 Environmental change and emergencies	900	624	1.0%	1.0%
4. Globalization and the environment	**7,200**	**5,048**	**8.0%**	**8.1%**
4.1 Trade and the environment	900	798	1.0%	1.3%
4.2 Environmental economics	900	687	1.0%	1.1%
4.3 Environmental law	3,600	2,869	4.0%	4.6%
4.4 Coordination and promotion of policy-related research	1,800	694	2.0%	1.1%
5. Global and regional servicing and support	**27,000**	**20,105**	**30.0%**	**32.2%**
5.1 Environmental assessment	5,400	4,093	6.0%	6.5%
5.2 Support to regional and subregional cooperation	9,000	6,213	10.0%	10.0%
5.3 Public awareness, education and outreach to major groups	8,100	6,006	9.0%	9.6%
5.4 Design and implementation of a coordinated system for international environmental information exchange: UNEPNET	4,500	3,793	5.0%	6.1%
TOTAL	**90,000**	**62,500**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

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Subprogramme element component 1.1.4: Support and institutional servicing of regional seas conventions and action plans

9. With approximately 57 per cent less resources from the Environment Fund than originally planned, much of the programmatic support of UNEP to the programmes of work of the regional seas conventions as a whole has been scaled down in 1996. However, support has been provided to the regional seas programmes through the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, through intergovernmental consultations, intersecretariat meetings, workshops and planning exercises.

Prospects for subprogramme element 1.1 in 1997

10. There are only sufficient resources for working on two of the following four areas of concentration:

(a) The Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities;

(b) The integrated management of international watersheds and meeting the needs of SIDS;

(c) The Special Initiative for Africa;

(d) The Regional Seas Programme.

2. Subprogramme element 1.2: Caring for biological resources

11. This subprogramme element will be implemented with 28.7 per cent less resources than initially approved. Emphasis has been given to the development and application of the UNEP International Technical Guidelines for Safety in Biotechnology and the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI), to support to the biological diversity-related conventions, namely, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), to establishing programmatic linkages between CBD and other international environmental conventions, and to support to regional and subregional biodiversity programmes.

Subprogramme element component 1.2.1: Develop policy instruments for integrated management of biological resources including aspects of biosafety in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity

12. Because approximately 44 per cent less resources from the Environment Fund were available, the work carried out here in 1996 was primarily for the development, application and testing of the UNEP International Technical Guidelines for Safety in Biotechnology, including the formulation of national biosafety capacity-building programmes in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Strong programmatic linkages have been established between the work in biodiversity and that in environmental economics (4.2). All the other work was rephased to 1997: preparation of an overview of current research on the relationship between international trade and biodiversity, including trade implications of biodiversity conservation,

use and sharing of benefits; analysis of emerging patterns of international trade in biodiversity-related products and services; development of tools and methods for enhancing the management and sustainable use of biodiversity, including a methodology and guidelines for assessing the impact of development on biodiversity; and the development and application of a tropical areas bio-indicator system.

Subprogramme element component 1.2.2: Support regional and subregional programmes for the protection of biological resources, including transboundary ecosystems

13. With a reduction of approximately 17 per cent in resources, support was initiated in 1996 for the Central American Biological Corridor and the Sustainable Europe Programme. The following activities were rephased to 1997: preparation of the biodiversity programmes as components of action plans for the integrated management of three international freshwater basins; support to the implementation of the regional seas protocols on specially protected areas and wildlife (SPAWs) and the development of policies and strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of special threatened species of international interest.

Subprogramme element component 1.2.3: Prepare and implement strategies for the protection and sustainable use of marine and freshwater ecosystems and their living resources

14. Although approximately 27.2 per cent less resources are available, support was provided in 1996 to the implementation of ICRI and the Marine Mammal Action Plan. Work on the development of a global strategy on invasive species, with particular attention to SIDS, was rephased due to insufficient resources. Despite the importance given to freshwater and marine biodiversity by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) of the Convention on Biological Diversity, all activities in this area (first report on the global status of freshwater living resources and the elaboration of a freshwater mammal action plan) were postponed to 1997.

Subprogramme element component 1.2.4: Institutional servicing to biological diversity-related conventions

15. Resources have been maintained in this component as initially programmed. The focus of work was primarily on the Convention on Biological Diversity and CITES.

Subprogramme element component 1.2.5: Promotion of targeted research on critical issues related to biological diversity and the mobilization of resources from GEF to develop country studies and plans for integrated management

16. It is through this component that UNEP provides much of its support to the GEF operational strategy in biodiversity. The focus here is on the development of biodiversity country studies, strengthened national biodiversity data management systems and national biodiversity strategies and action plans. However, with approximately 30 per cent less resources than programmed, half of the activities in targeted research for the development

of integrated management models for biodiversity in critical dryland and mountain ecosystems were rephased to 1997.

Subprogramme element component 1.2.6: Support implementation of the Forest Principles

17. Thanks to the availability of external funding, the larger part of the activities in this area were implemented as programmed.

Prospects for subprogramme element 1.2 in 1997

18. There are only sufficient resources for work on two of the following five areas of concentration:

(a) Implementation of the UNEP International Technical Guidelines for Safety in Biotechnology, including capacity-building in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

(b) Support to the programmatic work of the biological diversity-related conventions (CBD, CITES, CMS);

(c) Support to regional and subregional programmes for the protection of biological resources, including transboundary ecosystems (Central American Alliance for Sustainable Development, the Sustainable Europe Programme with emphasis on countries with economies in transition, the Lake Titicaca Master Plan);

(d) Support to the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF); and

(e) Preparation and implementation of assessments and strategies for the protection and sustainable use of marine and freshwater ecosystems and their living resources.

3. Subprogramme element 1.3: Caring for land resources

19. This subprogramme element will be implemented with approximately 41 per cent less resources than initially approved. The focus here has been on supporting and implementing the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the General Assembly resolution 49/234 on urgent action for Africa, the preparation of a revised edition of the World Atlas of Desertification, the raising of public awareness and the evaluation of success stories on the management of drylands.

Subprogramme element component 1.3.1: Improve policy-relevant assessments of drylands and land degradation

20. With the exception of the revised edition of the World Atlas of Desertification, over 80 per cent of all other assessment work was rephased to 1997.

Subprogramme element component 1.3.2: Strengthen international support to the development of national action programmes

21. Work in support of the development of national action programmes was scaled down by over 60 per cent in 1996. It should be noted that the activities carried out in this area are closely linked to supporting the Convention to Combat Desertification.

Subprogramme element component 1.3.3: Support the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

22. The primary focus of this subprogramme element is in this component. Activities in support of the implementation of the Convention to Combat Desertification have not been scaled down significantly in 1996, and include the organization of regional consultations and technical workshops.

Subprogramme element component 1.3.4: Increase understanding of causes of land degradation

23. The emphasis here is on awareness-raising, social dimensions and sustainable practices. With the exception of the publication of the Desertification Control Bulletin, 40 per cent of the activities were dropped in 1996.

Prospects for subprogramme element 1.3 in 1997

24. There are only sufficient resources to work on two to three of the following four areas of concentration:

(a) Support to the implementation of the Convention to Combat Desertification, especially the General Assembly resolution on Urgent Action for Africa;

(b) Improved assessments in critical countries of priority regions, including Africa, Eastern and Central Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean;

(c) Support to the development of national and subregional action programmes for land management and desertification;

(d) Increasing global awareness of the causes, dimensions, impact of and responses to desertification and land degradation.

4. Subprogramme element 1.4: Information for decision-making and action planning (Environment and Natural Resources Information Network (ENRIN))

25. This subprogramme element will be implemented with approximately 35 per cent less resources than initially approved.

Subprogramme element component 1.4.1: Support and service regional environment and natural resource information networks

26. Especially hard hit in 1996 was work on the preparation and implementation of national and subregional institutional capacity-building proposals for information management, which were cut in half. Nearly half of all training courses and associated capacity-building in environment assessment, reporting and Geographical Information System/Environmental Information System (GIS/EIS) database management with national, subregional and regional partners will not be implemented. Work on the preparation and development of state-of-the-environment assessments and databases will be cut by more than one half.

Prospects for subprogramme element 1.4 in 1997

27. Because of reductions in available resources, the main focus in 1997 will be Asia and the Pacific, where some projects are being implemented jointly with other agencies. The principal effects on the programme are:

(a) Work in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and countries with economies in transition in Central and Eastern Europe will be greatly reduced, maintaining only a networking level;

(b) No seed funds are available to formulate new capacity-building projects in any region;

(c) Assistance to subregional organizations in Eastern Europe will be provided through a consolidation of the Global Resource Information Database (GRID) centres at Arendal and Geneva;

(d) The West Asia regional project is discontinued.

B. Subprogramme 2: Sustainable production and consumption

28. There is a 28.2 per cent reduction in the resources available from the Environment Fund for the implementation of this subprogramme, compared to the amount initially approved by the Governing Council.

1. Subprogramme element 2.1: Sustainable production

29. This subprogramme element will be implemented with approximately 32 per cent less resources from the Environment Fund than initially approved. The major success in this subprogramme element, namely the ongoing work to support and catalyse national, subregional and regional cleaner production centres, can continue because of significant success in raising external resources.

Subprogramme element component 2.1.1: Assess trends in industry production patterns and identify policies and strategies for cleaner production

30. The reductions in resources from the Environment Fund have been offset by external resources. Consequently, there is no foreseen reduction in activities for this component. Many of the high quality publications on

cleaner production of the Industry and Environment Centre are generated in this component.

Subprogramme element component 2.1.2: Provide better access to information on cleaner production technologies for developing countries and countries with economies in transition

31. The statement for 2.1.1 also applies here. Publications include reports, technical guidelines and manuals. A successful query-response system is also in operation.

Subprogramme element component 2.1.3: Build international consensus on sustainable production pattern issues and responses

32. The statement for 2.1.1 also applies here. In addition, a great deal of work is undertaken in the area of consultations with industry.

Subprogramme element component 2.1.4: Support and catalyse national, subregional and regional cleaner production centres

33. This is one of the most successful components in the UNEP programme. Available resources have not been cut here and all activities will be carried out as originally programmed.

Subprogramme element component 2.1.5: Assist in developing national and local capabilities to prepare for and respond to technological accidents

34. The Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level (APELL) programme is one of the most successful activities of UNEP. Available resources have not been cut here and all activities will be carried out as originally programmed.

Subprogramme element component 2.1.6: Institutional servicing to the Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol on protection of the ozone layer

35. Resources have been reduced drastically here, by approximately 90 per cent. However, thanks to the mobilization of additional resources as well as linkages to other parts of the programme, it will be possible to implement the activities initially planned.

Subprogramme element component 2.1.7: Support to the Basel Convention

36. Environment Fund resources have been reduced by approximately 70 per cent. Emphasis is being placed here on supporting the establishment of regional and subregional centres for hazardous waste management, including transfer of technology. By linking the activities in this component to other components in this subprogramme element, it will be possible to implement many of the activities originally planned.

Prospects for subprogramme element 2.1 in 1997

37. There are sufficient resources for working on sustainable production. However, there are insufficient resources to work effectively in the following areas of concentration:

(a) Institutional servicing of the Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol;

(b) Programmatic support to the Basel Convention.

2. Subprogramme element 2.2: Reduced environmental impact of energy utilization

38. This subprogramme element will be implemented with approximately the same resources as initially planned, largely to permit UNEP to meet its obligations in support of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Climate Agenda.

Subprogramme element component 2.2.1: Encourage environmentally sound energy policies and technologies

39. There is no significant reduction in resources for this component. The focus of work here, which is linked closely to subprogramme element 2.1, is on the environmental impacts of energy utilization and the development of environmentally sustainable energy policies and programmes for energy efficient technologies and renewable energy technologies. The work in this component is also closely linked to long term climate change mitigation and adaptation projects.

Subprogramme element component 2.2.2: Institutional support to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

40. It is this component that provides the purpose and focus for most of the work by UNEP relating to the atmosphere. UNEP support is provided to the Convention Secretariat, including staff secondment, as well as the development and testing of methodologies for country studies essential for developing national strategies for implementing the Convention. Substantive and institutional support is also provided to IPCC. A third major focus of this component is the coordination of international and national activities that contribute to the World Climate Impact Assessment and Response Strategies Programme (WCIRP) and thrust 3 of the Climate Agenda on impacts of climate change and variability and associated response strategies to reduce vulnerability. Approximately 27 per cent less resources will be available in 1997, which means that activities in this component will have to be scaled down correspondingly.

Prospects for subprogramme element 2.2 in 1997

41. There are only sufficient resources for working on one of the following two areas of concentration:

(a) Encourage sound energy policies and technologies in developing countries with regard to energy efficient technologies and renewable energy technologies; and

(b) Strategic and targeted scientific and technical support to the Framework Convention on Climate Change.

3. Subprogramme element 2.3: Environmentally sustainable production and consumption patterns

42. Because of the lack both of financial viability and of an adequate supportive infrastructure, this subprogramme element was not implemented in 1996. The work initially programmed included the preparation of an overview document clarifying the relationship between production and consumption and critical linkages with socio-economic driving forces, inputs to the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), the preparation of a compendium on methodologies and best practices and consumer awareness campaigns.

Subprogramme element component 2.3.1: Building sustainable consumption patterns

Prospects for subprogramme element 2.3 in 1997

43. There are insufficient resources for work in this area of concentration.

C. Subprogramme 3: A better environment for human health and well-being

44. There is a reduction of 28.4 per cent in the resources available from the Environment Fund for the implementation of this subprogramme, compared to the amount initially approved by the Governing Council.

1. Subprogramme element 3.1: Reduced impact of toxic chemicals and waste

45. This subprogramme element will be implemented with approximately 8.4 per cent less resources than initially planned. It should be noted, however, that the resources allocated by the Governing Council were inadequate for the implementation of this important subprogramme element. Its key activities in 1996 are among the most crucial in UNEP: the negotiation of an international legally binding convention on prior informed consent (PIC) for hazardous chemicals in international trade, the development of information and recommendations on international action regarding persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and the development of a proposal on further measures to reduce the risks from hazardous chemicals.

Subprogramme element component 3.1.1: Facilitate access to data on chemicals and hazardous wastes needed to assess and control health and environmental risks

46. Approximately 10 per cent less resources are available. Emphasis has been placed on the work carried out on POPs. The chemicals data management services of the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC) have been scaled down and the library, one of the world's leading centres of chemical information, could be shut down in 1997 in preference to on-line advisory services.

Subprogramme element component 3.1.2: Promote the preparation and implementation of an international legally binding instrument on prior informed consent for hazardous chemicals in international trade

47. Because of the importance of the work in this area on PIC and further measures to reduce the risks from hazardous chemicals, there is little reduction in Environment Fund resources and corresponding activities. However, since donor Government counterpart support to the PIC negotiations has been less than anticipated, the negotiations have been to a major extent funded by the programme reserve, effectively reducing the ability of UNEP to respond to emerging environmental issues and unprogrammed critical environmental problems.

Prospects for subprogramme element 3.1 in 1997

48. Since Governments have extended the number of negotiating meetings on PIC from three to four, there are insufficient resources to complete the process in 1997. There are only sufficient resources for work on two of the following three areas of concentration:

(a) Finalization of the PIC negotiations;

(b) Management of the IRPTC chemicals database, including provision of query response services;

(c) Continued work on POPs and proposals on further measures to reduce the risks from hazardous chemicals in the follow-up to decisions of the eighteenth session of the Governing Council.

2. Subprogramme element 3.2: Improved environmental management practices in urban areas

Subprogramme element component 3.2.1: Promote innovative strategies for improving urban environmental planning and management, including the development of the Sustainable Cities Programme and Local Agenda 21

49. Approximately 52 per cent less resources are available. Although the focus here has been on the joint United Nations Commission on Human Settlements (UNCHS) (Habitat)/UNEP Sustainable Cities Programme, a reduced level of core activities is inevitable in 1997. Especially affected is the International Environmental Technology Centre (IETC), which will have approximately 73 per cent less resources for promoting the transfer of environmentally sound technologies for urban development and the management of freshwater resources. Much of the work in environmental health and waste management was rephased to 1997.

Prospects for subprogramme element 3.2 in 1997

50. There are only sufficient resources for work on one or two of the following three areas of concentration:

(a) Continued support to and participation in the joint UNCHS (Habitat)/UNEP Sustainable Cities Programme;

(b) Implementation of the IETC programme of work;

(c) Addressing of emerging environmental health issues.

3. Subprogramme element 3.3: Mitigating the effects of environmental changes and environmental emergencies

51. There are approximately 31 per cent less available resources in this subprogramme element.

Subprogramme element component 3.3.1: Develop response strategies for environmental threats, emergencies and change

52. Approximately 32 per cent of the activities in this component were cut in 1996. Although emphasis has been placed on supporting the joint UNEP/Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) Environment Unit created to deliver emergency assistance to countries facing environmental emergencies, resources are sufficient to maintain only minimal staff.

Subprogramme element component 3.3.2: Develop non-judicial mechanisms for the avoidance and settlement of environmental disputes

53. The small amount of resources allocated for this component have been used to prepare the state-of-the-environment report for Antarctica and the Secretary General's report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the question of Antarctica, as well as to participate in and promote constructive dialogue in selected areas of the Middle East peace process. There are no resources available from the Environment Fund in 1997.

Prospects for subprogramme element 3.3 in 1997

54. There are barely sufficient resources for maintaining this area of concentration. If the UNEP/DHA Environment Unit is to be fully effective, an additional amount of $250,000 is required. No resources are available in 1997 for settlement of environmental disputes.

D. Subprogramme 4: Globalization and the environment

55. There is a reduction of 30 per cent in the resources available from the Environment Fund for the implementation of this subprogramme, compared to the amount initially approved by the Governing Council.

1. Subprogramme element 4.1: Trade and the environment

56. This subprogramme element will be implemented with approximately 12 per cent less resources than initially planned.

Subprogramme element component 4.1.1: Assessing the relationship between the environment and trade policies

57. Despite successes in external fund-raising, the activities programmed initially cannot be fully carried out. The focus here is on assessing the environmental implications of trade policies and agreements and trade implications of environmental policies and agreements and in promoting international cooperation in developing modalities for implementing policies and agreements that will allow countries to maintain competitiveness in international markets.

Prospects for subprogramme element 4.1 in 1997

58. Fund-raising has made it possible to continue to deliver this subprogramme element, although at only a modest level.

2. Subprogramme element 4.2: Environmental economics

59. This subprogramme element will be implemented with approximately 24 per cent less resources than initially planned. Despite successes in external fund raising, the activities programmed initially cannot be fully carried out.

Subprogramme element component 4.2.1: Strengthen the effectiveness of environmental economic and planning tools and instruments

60. In 1996, the emphasis here has been on enhancing the use of environmental impact assessment, natural resources valuation methodologies and natural resource accounting through capacity-building in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

Subprogramme element component 4.2.2: Identify and mobilize innovative investment and environmental management approaches in the financial services sector

61. The activities originally programmed here are being carried out jointly with subprogramme element 4.1, Trade and environment.

Prospects for subprogramme element 4.2 in 1997

62. Fund-raising has made it possible to deliver the components of this subprogramme element, although only at a modest level.

3. Subprogramme element 4.3: Environmental law

63. Approximately 20 per cent less resources than initially approved will be available.

Subprogramme element component 4.3.1: Provide an international legal framework for facilitating the implementation of Agenda 21

64. Emphasis in this component in 1996 has been on carrying forward the five-year mandated review of the Montevideo Programme II (Governing Council

decision 17/25), the development of international environmental law and legal regimes aiming at sustainable development.

Subprogramme element component 4.3.2: Provide legal advisory services and institutional assistance to Governments

65. This component has aimed primarily at incorporating international and regional agreements into national environmental legislation. Additionally, advisory services are provided to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the review of national legislation and the drafting of national legislation and regulations. These capacity-building activities are reinforced primarily through workshops, training and the dissemination of information and printed materials.

Subprogramme element component 4.3.3: Coordinate convention secretariats

66. Insufficient financial viability has meant that resources under this component have been greatly reduced and it is proposed that they be eliminated for 1997. For the time being, the coordination functions have been assumed by other units in the programme and policy divisions. Even so, resources are insufficient for organizing additional periodic coordination meetings among environmental convention secretariats, which is a prerequisite for enhancing coordination.

Prospects for subprogramme element 4.3 in 1997

67. Unless additional funding is secured, available resources are only sufficient resources for work on one of the following two areas of concentration:

(a) Continued review of the Montevideo Programme II;

(b) Capacity-building through advisory services, training and information dissemination.

4. Subprogramme element 4.4: Coordination and promotion of policy-relevant research

68. Resources for this subprogramme element will be reduced by approximately 40 per cent. Since much of the cutting-edge work in policy formulation is carried out here, a very important area of work for UNEP will have to be cut back for this biennium.

Subprogramme element component 4.4.1: Promote targeted scientific research in critical environmental areas

69. Resources for 1997 have been reduced by 68 per cent from the figure derived from the 1996-1997 programme of work. Support to CGIAR in 1997 will have to be cut to one eighth of the 1996 level. Trust fund support for joint UNEP/CGIAR project activities will continue. Bolstered with external resources, key work continues in analysing linkages between scientific assessments in support of international environmental conventions, particularly between the Global Biodiversity Assessment and the second assessment report of IPCC. Targeted scientific research in support of the

implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Framework Convention on Climate Change is continuing, largely with the support of external funding.

Subprogramme element component 4.4.2: Promote targeted policy research on emerging environmental issues

70. The level of resources available is nearly 50 per cent less that initially planned. Most of the focus here has been on preparing UNEP inputs to CSD and to global conferences and policy-relevant forums, including the Governing Council and the General Assembly. Regional workshops on policy responses to current and emerging environmental issues were held as part of the preparation of the Global Environment Outlook report, under another subprogramme. All regional workshops under this element have been dropped. Other activities to address emerging environmental issues and recommendations at the regional and global levels, as well as work on implementing gender-related activities, have been dropped or drastically scaled down. Using available staff, UNEP will continue its work in policy development and catalysis and in interagency coordination.

Subprogramme element component 4.4.3: Promote integration of environmental concerns in the activities of the international financial institutions

71. Two thirds of the activities initially programmed for the Committee of International Development Institutions on the Environment (CIDIE) will be dropped. Resources in this component will be used principally for its overall interagency work and policy work.

Prospects for subprogramme element 4.4 in 1997

72. Resources are insufficient for policy research and interagency work, especially involving CIDIE.

73. Within the limits of available staff, policy development and catalysis, as well as interagency coordination activities, will be carried out.

74. No commissioned research, workshops, country-level assistance or information dissemination will be carried out, other than that done through other units, because of the drastic reduction in available resources .

E. Subprogramme 5: Global and regional servicing and support

75. There is a reduction of 22.7 per cent in the resources available from the Environment Fund for the implementation of this subprogramme, compared to the amount initially approved by the Governing Council.

1. Subprogramme element 5.1: Environmental assessment

76. There are approximately 22 per cent less resources than originally planned.

Subprogramme element component 5.1.1: Prepare and support the production of global and regional state-of-the-environment assessments which include consideration of socio-economic driving forces and interactions and alert of emerging environmental threats

77. The focus for the environmental assessment subprogramme element is the preparation of the Global Environment Outlook report series. This work has been carried out with a fraction of the resources that had originally been planned for the Global Environment Outlook project. Other important work includes the preparation of the state-of-the-environment sourcebook, a report on air quality management capabilities in 20 cities, several freshwater assessments and technical guidebooks, the World Resources Report 1996-1997, support to the indicator work coordinated by the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development and support to the Global Terrestrial Observation System (GTOS), including the GTOS operational strategy. Much of this work in 1996, however, has been scaled down and UNEP participation kept to a minimum viable level.

78. The Division of Environmental Information and Assessment has continued implementing a major part of the system-wide Earthwatch coordination functions despite reduced resources. Earthwatch staff functions have been extended to allow major commitments to the Global Environment Outlook and the Global Programme of Action, owing to the lack of additional resources for these areas.

Prospects for subprogramme element 5.1 in 1997

79. In 1997 there are only sufficient resources to implement two ongoing commitments namely, the contribution to the 1998-1999 World Resources Report - with the World Resources Institute (WRI), UNDP and the World Bank - and GTOS - with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) - and to continue the development of the Global Environment Outlook report series through a global participatory assessment process.

80. Activities in other areas of concentration, such as indicators, state-of-the-environment reports and the operation of the Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS) networks, will have to be deferred until external resources are secured.

2. Subprogramme element 5.2: Support to regional and subregional cooperation

81. Available resources for this subprogramme element have been reduced by approximately 29 per cent. Consequently, the activities initially programmed cannot be fully carried out.

Subprogramme element component 5.2.1: Promotion of and support to regional and subregional cooperative frameworks

82. In 1996, emphasis was given to supporting new or existing regional and subregional cooperative frameworks for environmental action, such as the

African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN), the South Asia Cooperative Regional Programme, the Framework for Subregional Cooperation on the Environment in Northeast Asia, the Latin American and Caribbean Action Plan for the Environment, the Central American Alliance for Sustainable Development, the Sustainable Europe Programme and the Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment (CAMRE). This has included the organization of regional ministerial consultations.

Subprogramme element component 5.2.2: Advisory services to Governments

83. Much of the reduction in resources in this subprogramme element has come in this component. Advisory services to Governments on policy and technical matters and related training activities have dropped by more than 70 per cent in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific, North America and West Asia. Despite some success in fund-raising, these services have also been seriously affected in Europe.

Prospects for subprogramme element 5.2 in 1997

84. The growing credibility of our regional presence has brought about increased demand for advisory services to Governments and for the promotion of regional and subregional cooperation frameworks to Governments. There are insufficient resources to meet this demand.

3. Subprogramme element 5.3: Public awareness, education and outreach to major groups

85. There are approximately 22 per cent less resources available than initially planned.

Subprogramme element component 5.3.1: Promoting people's participation through increased understanding of environmental issues

86. Approximately 33 per cent less resources are available for this component. Emphasis here is on the promotion of the concept of "environmental citizenship". Over 85 per cent of activities in outreach activities will be discontinued, including much of the work with youth and non-governmental organizations.

Subprogramme element component 5.3.2: Increasing connections to people

87. There are approximately 20 per cent less resources available in this component. General support is being provided in the form of in-house services for publications generated by the programme. Regional information and public awareness capabilities are being strengthened in some regional offices. UNEP productions such as Our Planet and selected information publications are being rephased or external sources are being sought. Work on press releases, provision of information services to Governments and generation of public awareness information have been severely reduced. The production of audio-visual materials has been cut by 60 per cent and no support is being provided to partners for the production of films and videos. The coordinated and unified query response service for the whole organization has been discontinued.

Prospects for subprogramme element 5.3 in 1997

88. While activities will be maintained at the regional level, information and public awareness activities will be mainly affected at headquarters.

Subprogramme element 5.4: Environmental information services

89. Available resources for the biennium will be reduced by approximately 13.5 per cent for this subprogramme element.

Subprogramme element component 5.4.1: Design and implement a coordinated system for international environmental information exchange: UNEPNET

90. Work is progressing in the setting up of UNEPNET, particularly the installation of Mercure, with operation stations in five regions, and the establishment of UNEP Internet compatibility with partner organizations and UNEP outposted offices. Owing to the shortfall in funds, it is expected that only 20 per cent of all catalogued UNEP data and information will be available for electronic distribution. Instead of having access to 25 targeted databases via the information system, access will be possible only to three. The development of memoranda of understanding for new Global Resource Information Database (GRID) centres and International Environment Information System (INFOTERRA) national focal points will be scaled down from 15 to 2.

Prospects for subprogramme element 5.4 in 1997

91. The already reduced resources to this subprogramme element will mean reduced services available to regions through UNEPNET, GRID and INFOTERRA. UNEPNET is partially dependent on the continuation of the Mercure project funded from the MASC and the Reserve budgets. Sufficient funds are available in that area to continue Mercure through 31 March 1997. An additional $550,000 to $750,000 is required to the end of the biennium. These funds cannot be accommodated from the UNEPNET budget.

92. The Environment Fund will be directed to the maintenance of three UNEP-funded GRID facilities, in Sioux Falls, Nairobi and Geneva. UNEP will focus on providing secretariat services to the network of 12 GRID centres worldwide.

93. UNEP will concentrate on secretariat services to maintain the INFOTERRA network of 173 national focal points. The international query and response service through the UNEP Information and Public Affairs Branch (IPA) is at risk (subprogramme element 5.3).

Part Four

PROPOSED PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR THE BIENNIUM 1998-1999

Introduction

1. At the eighteenth session of the Governing Council of UNEP, held in Nairobi, Kenya, in May 1995, the Executive Director proposed a restructuring of the Environment Programme. This proposal was adopted by the Governing Council in decision 18/40. In carrying out this exercise, UNEP was the first organization in the United Nations system to overhaul its programme in response to the decisions of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

2. In cutting back from 12 subprogrammes to five for 1996-1997, UNEP streamlined its programme to focus on key priorities and emerging issues, to deliver a more integrated programme by strengthening thematic and functional linkages in the workplans of programme operational units, and to reinforce the regional delivery of the UNEP programme.

3. The new integrated programme is built on, first, developing and promoting state of the art scientific assessments; second, formulating policy options for enhancing environmental management; third, leveraging knowledge for building consensus on critical environmental problems and issues; fourth, assisting Governments at the global, regional, subregional and national levels in formulating environmental management strategies; and, fifth, promoting more effective cooperation and coordination in the field of the environment with partners within and outside the United Nations system.

4. The programme proposed for the 1998-1999 biennium essentially builds on the focus of the programme that was adopted at the eighteenth session of the Governing Council. The programme contained in this document will in turn be the basis for programme 10 on the environment of the United Nations medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001, as well as for the new United Nations system-wide strategy in the field of the environment.

5. The successful delivery of the 1998-1999 programme will be predicated on UNEP exercising its comparative advantages as the lead environmental body within the United Nations system, a role which was reconfirmed in chapter 38 of Agenda 21. In this context, the 1998-1999 programme will provide the strategic framework for addressing the environmental challenges facing humanity as we move towards the twenty-first century. The most important function of UNEP today is to serve as a forum for addressing existing and emerging environmental issues at the global and regional levels. For the last quarter century, it has served as the primary means of bringing environmental experts together to share experiences and collectively to address global environmental issues. UNEP must continue to serve as the convening forum for international negotiations on such critical issues as, inter alia, the protection of the ozone layer, the integrated management of international waters, the sound management of chemicals and the protection of the earth's biological diversity. It must also maintain itself at the cutting edge for identifying, tracking and assessing emerging and breaking environmental issues. To do this efficiently and effectively, UNEP needs continuously to develop its assessment and information capabilities. It must also utilize its expertise for building the capacities of countries to cope more effectively with the environmental challenges that they are facing.

6. By its decision 18/41 B, the Governing Council requested the Executive Director to prepare for the biennium 1998-1999 two alternative programmes for Fund programme activities of $105 million and $130 million, respectively. In this document, three budgetary levels are provided: first, a core budget of $80 million; second, the core budget plus a first supplement of $25 million for a total of $105 million; and, third, the core budget plus first and second supplements of $25 million each, for a total of $130 million.

7. Assuming a core budget of $80 million plus management and administrative support costs (MASC) of $34.9 million and a Fund programme reserve of $5 million, the overall budget for the 1998-1999 biennium would amount to $119.9 million, or $22.7 million more than the estimated available resources for the biennium. At a programme level of $105 million, the shortfall would reach $47.7 million. With a programme level of $130 million, which would require an increase in MASC costs, the deficit would reach approximately $81 million.

8. Given the financial circumstances facing the organization, it was decided to present a more realistic fund programme activities budget of $80 million, which would still require Governments to increase their contributions by $22.7 million, or by nearly 24 per cent above the current level of contributions, if they seriously expect UNEP to implement a $80 million programme.

Table 23

Proposed apportionment for the biennium 1998-1999

Subprogramme, programme element	Core funds (C)	Supplementary funds (S1)	Supplementary funds (S2)	as %*
1. Sustainable management and use of natural resources				
1.1 Caring for freshwater, coastal and marine resources	10,560,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	13.2
1.2 Caring for biological resources	6,240,000	1,950,000	1,950,000	7.8
1.3 Caring for land resources	5,200,000	1,625,000	1,625,000	6.5
1.4 Caring for the atmosphere	1,520,000	475,000	475,000	1.9
Total	**23,520,000**	**7,350,000**	**7,350,000**	**29.4**
2. Sustainable production and consumption				
2.1 Sustainable production and consumption	6,400,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	8.0
2.2 Reduced environmental impacts of energy utilization	1,520,000	475,000	475,000	1.9
Total	**7,920,000**	**2,475,000**	**2,475,000**	**9.9**
3. A better environment for human health and well-being				
3.1 Reduced impacts of toxic chemicals and wastes	5,200,000	1,625,000	1,625,000	6.5
3.2 Promotion of human health and well-being through improved environmental management practices	2,560,000	800,000	800,000	3.2
3.3 Emerging environmental health issues	400,000	125,000	125,000	0.5
3.4 Mitigating th. effects of environmental change and environmental emergencies	1,360,000	425,000	425,000	1.7
Total	**9,520,000**	**2,975,000**	**2,975,000**	**11.9**
4. Globalization and the environment				
4.1 Trade and the environment	1,200,000	375,000	375,000	1.5
4.2 Environment and economics	1,200,000	375,000	375,000	1.5
4.3 Environmental law	4,400,000	1,375,000	1,375,000	5.5
Total	**6,800,000**	**2,125,000**	**2,125,000**	**8.5**
5. Global and regional servicing and support				
5.1 Support to regional and subregional cooperation	7,200,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	9.0
5.2 Environmental assessment, regional networks and UNEP/NET/Mercure	15,680,000	4,900,000	4,900,000	19.6
5.2.1 Environmental assessment	4,960,000	1,550,000	1,550,000	
5.2.2 Coordination and promotion of policy relevant research	1,120,000	350,000	350,000	
5.2.3 Information for decision-making and action planning (ENRIN)	4,800,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	
5.2.4 Environmental information service	3,400,000	770,000	1,100,000	
5.2.5 Global communications and electronic services (UNEP/NET/Mercure)	1,400,000	730,000	400,000	
5.3 Policy, Governing Council, inter-agency affairs and resource mobilization	9,360,000	2,925,000	2,925,000	11.7
5.3.1 Environmental citizenship, public information, awareness, education and outreach	6,400,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	
5.3.2 Inter-agency and policy affairs	2,240,000	700,000	700,000	
5.3.3 Resource mobilization	720,000	225,000	225,000	
Total	**32,240,000**	**10,075,000**	**10,075,000**	**40.3**
GRAND TOTAL	**80,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**25,000,000**	**100.0**

* As a percentage of the total programme budget.

X. PROPOSED PROGRAMME OUTLINE FOR THE BIENNIUM 1998-1999

SUBPROGRAMME 1: SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The intensified and unsustainable demand for land, water, biological, marine and coastal resources, resulting from the expansion of agriculture and industry and uncontrolled urbanization, continues to lead to the increased degradation and depletion of natural ecosystems and to the erosion of the life-supporting systems that uphold human civilization. Caring for natural resources and promoting their sustainable use is an essential response of the world community to ensure its own survival, well-being and socio-economic development.

There are several general themes that pervade subprogramme 1 on sustainable management and use of natural resources.

(a) These include support to the work programmes of strategically relevant international environmental agreements, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities. Since the last Governing Council, UNEP has been honoured by being chosen by 110 Governments, in October 1995 at the Washington Conference, to serve as the secretariat of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities.

(b) Another cross-cutting theme of subprogramme 1 is the promotion of scientific assessments, such as follow-up to the Global Biodiversity Assessment, the Second Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the revised *World Desertification Atlas*, the global freshwater assessment and the land-based activities assessment being undertaken by the inter-agency Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection (GESAMP). To this end, UNEP will focus its attention on linking scientific assessments undertaken in support of environmental conventions and agreements, with a view to identifying areas of potential synergy as well as gaps in knowledge. In addition, the promotion of targeted scientific research throughout this subprogramme will be a fundamental element of the UNEP strategy for disseminating and leveraging knowledge for building consensus on environmental problems and issues, particularly in support of the conventions on biological diversity, climate change and desertification.

(c) The development of tools and instruments for enhancing the sound management of natural resources is also a major theme of the subprogramme. This will include, *inter alia*, the application of guidelines for the preparation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans in support of CBD, the testing of economic instruments for the sound management of freshwater and coastal resources, improved methodologies for assessing the impact of development projects on biodiversity, the improvement of natural resource accounting methodologies and capacity-building in developing countries. Of particular importance will be the implementation and further testing of the International Technical Guidelines for Safety in Biotechnology that were adopted on a voluntary basis by Governments at the Cairo Conference in December 1995.

(d) Through this subprogramme, UNEP will be supporting countries in the development of regional, subregional and national strategies and action plans in areas such as regional seas, international freshwater basins, biodiversity and land degradation. These activities will generally be in support of relevant international, regional and subregional conventions and agreements.

Proposed resource requirement

Programme element	Core funds (C)	Supplementary funds (S1)	Supplementary funds (S2)	as %*
1.1 Caring for freshwater, coastal and marine resources	10,560,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	13.2
1.2 Caring for biological resources	6,240,000	1,950,000	1,950,000	7.8
1.3 Caring for land resources	5,200,000	1,625,000	1,625,000	6.5
1.4 Caring for the atmosphere	1,520,000	475,000	475,000	1.9
Total	23,520,000	7,350,000	7,350,000	29.4

* As a percentage of the total programme budget.

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 1.1: CARING FOR FRESHWATER, COASTAL AND MARINE RESOURCES

Issues to address:	Despite considerable efforts to alleviate the situation, many millions of people still lack access to safe drinking water. More than half of the world's population also lack access to adequate sanitation facilities, enhancing possibilities for waterborne disease, the single greatest cause of human death on a global scale. Other water demands also continue to rise, owing to increasing population, intensity of land use, increasing pollution, and increasing urbanization and growth of megacities, all of which reduce the per capita availability of water resources. Coastal areas are suffering from increasing degradation and pollution, due to pollution from land-based activities, physical destruction of coastal areas, etc. The open oceans also suffer from increased pollution due to increased pollutant loads, long-range transport of airborne pollutants, ocean dumping, etc., with negative impacts on their living biological resources. In response to these serious environmental threats, UNEP is focusing its primary 1998-1999efforts on current and emerging freshwater, coastal and open ocean issues, including the following: • Land-based activities and related water supply and pollution threats to the coastal/marine and associated freshwater environment; • Continued degradation of international water systems, and general deteriorating state of freshwater resources (rivers, lakes and groundwater aquifers); • Decreasing supplies of safe water supplies as a major constraint to human health and well-being, and to environmentally-sustainable development in many parts of the world; • Environmental threats to small island developing States; • Uncontrolled groundwater exploitation, resulting in deterioration of the quantity and quality of groundwater supplies, particularly for drinking water purposes; • Significant gaps in policies and programmes aimed at ensuring equitable human access to, and sustainable use of, freshwater and coastal area resources; • Deteriorating quality of coastal waters, and their living biological resources; • Deteriorating quality of the open oceans and their living resources, as well as global effects of climate change, including sea-level rise; • Inadequate institutional, legal, technical, social and economic capabilities to protect and conserve freshwater and coastal waters and their living resources. Because caring for water resources also requires greater focus on the interlinkages between environmental quality and sustainable economic development, UNEP will continue to support integrated approaches to water resource management, including assistance in the fields of policy development, legislation, institutional strengthening, environmental economics and resource accounting, environmental assessments, consensus building and raising of public awareness. In assisting in implementation of relevant remedial programmes, appropriate technology transfer and capacity-building activities will be accorded particular attention as well.

Legislative authority:	General Assembly resolutions 44/206, 44/225, 44/228 and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its fifty-first session; Governing Council decisions 16/39, 17/7, 17/20 and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the Governing Council at its nineteenth session; Agenda 21, chapters 6, 17, 18, 34, 36 and 38.22; Secretary-General's designation of UNEP as the United Nations agency responsible for the global mandate for water; CSD request for a comprehensive United Nations interagency assessment of the state of global freshwater resources; Barbados Programme of Action for Small Island Developing States; Secretary-General's United Nations system-wide Special Initiative for Africa; CSD resolution on the International Coral Reef Initiative.
Objectives for 1998-1999:	• To assess the status of the world's water resources as a basis for scientifically sound decisions on their management and sustainable use; • To enhance integrated management and use of freshwater, coastal and marine resources through the facilitation of effective international agreements and the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities; • To promote the development and application of innovative, practical and scientifically sound management tools and guidelines for the sustainable use of water resources; • To disseminate environmental data and information on current and emerging water issues as a basis for sound decision-making regarding the management and use of water resources.
Strategic actions for 1998-1999	1.1.1 Development and/or improvement of policy-relevant assessments of the state of freshwater, coastal and marine resources, through global and regional freshwater and coastal assessments of (i) water quantity and quality, (ii) land-based sources of pollution and their impacts; and (iii) diagnostic studies of drainage basins, coastal ecosystems and open oceans; 1.1.2 Support for international cooperation in the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA); 1.1.3 Support for the development and implementation of international/intergovernmental agreements on the environmentally sustainable management and use of internationally shared water systems (rivers, lakes, groundwater aquifers) and small island developing States; 1.1.4 Support for implementation of regional seas conventions and action plans; 1.1.5 Development and application of capacity-building and consensus-building activities for the environmentally sound management and use of freshwater, coastal and marine resources, including development of innovative and practical tools and guidelines for environmental sustainability; review and testing of appropriate technological solutions for improving conditions or solving problems related to the quality and availability of water resources; support for international initiatives/efforts aimed at strengthening policy, legal and institutional arrangements for environmentally sound management and use of freshwater, coastal and marine resources; 1.1.6 Support for the implementation of special regional and global water initiatives, including the United Nations System-wide Special Initiative for Africa; CSD and CNR activities; ACC Subcommittee for Oceans; ACC Subcommittee for Water Resources; GESAMP; GEMS/Water; ICRI.

1.1.1	***Development and/or improvement of policy-relevant assessments of the state of freshwater, coastal and marine resources, through global and regional assessments***			
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	Continue support to United Nations system-wide water assessment processes at regional/global levels	Reports on global water assessment	Regional collaborating centres, United Nations agencies	1,760,000 (C)
2	Continue support to the development and application of methodologies for the integrated assessment of quality/quantity of water resources and their uses; and assessment of management policy options and actions	Recommendations for policy actions; integrated water assessments; improved water assessment methodologies	international organizations, inter-governmental bodies, CNR, CSD, regional economic commissions	
3	Application and testing of developed methodologies in selected riverbasins and associated coastal areas	Subregional/regional water assessments		
4	Regional/subregional assessments of water quality/quantity in freshwater systems and associated coastal areas	Reports on the state of water resources		
5	Contribute to United Nations reports on state of freshwater, coastal and marine resources	Reports on the state of water resources		
6	Provision of information and advice to users	Information and advisory services		
7	*Expansion of activities 1 to 5 above*	*Expanded outputs related to activities 1 to 5 above*		*120,000 (S1)*
8	*Support to capacity-building to strengthen capabilities of developing countries to conduct integrated water resource assessments*	*Improved water assessment capabilities*		*400,000 (S1)*
9	*Expansion of activities 1 to 7 above*	*Expanded outputs related to activities 1 to 7 above*		
10	*Support to the strengthening of regional capabilities to monitor/assess water resources (quantity/quality)*	*Strengthened regional capabilities for water assessment and monitoring*		*310,000 (S2)*
11	*Contribute to the 1998/1999 updating of regional/global water assessments*	*Updated regional and global water assessment reports*		*310,000 (S2)*

I.1.2	***Support for international cooperation in the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA)***			
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	Coordination of agencies responsible for implementing components of GPA	Progress report on the implementation of GPA	Regional coordinating centres, regional seas secretariats, United Nations agencies, international organizations, intergovernmental bodies	3,600,000 (C)
2	Establish clearing-house arrangements to respond to requests for assistance	Clearing-house arrangements for query-response		
3	Provide assistance to countries in identifying priorities for action and formulation of project proposals	Databases and data sets		
4	Provide assistance to the identification of land and sea-based threats to coastal and associated freshwater environment	Assessment reports		
5	Organize regional/subregional workshops for identifying priorities for action and setting management objectives	Defined management objectives and priorities		
6	Provide assistance for the formulation of national and regional action plans/programmes	National and regional GPA programmes		
7	Support regional/global reviews on the status of actions to address land-based threats to coastal/marine and associated freshwater environments, and identify hotspots for priority action	Regional and global reviews on the GPA initiative		
8	Develop manuals and guidelines to enhance the implementation of GPA, and develop databases and data sets on land-based threats to coastal/marine and associated freshwater environments	Manuals and guidelines		
9	Conduct GPA-related awareness campaigns and activities	Increased public awareness of GPA		
10	Provision of information and advice to users Information and advisory services			
11	*Expansion of activities 1-8 above*	*Expanded outputs under activities 1-8 above*		*1,150,000 (S1)*
12	*Support to capacity-building for implementation of GPA*	*Improved capabilities for implementation of GPA*		
13	*Expansion of activities 1-10 above*	*Expanded outputs under activities 1-10 above*		*1,050,000 (S2)*
14	*Strengthening institutional, technical and managerial capacities of the GPA secretariat*			

1.1.3	***Support for the development and implementation of international/intergovernmental agreements on the environmentally sustainable management and use of internationally shared water systems (rivers, lakes, groundwater aquifers) and small island developing states (SIDS)***			
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	Assist Governments to establish/enhance effective drainage basin agreements, and strengthen institutional capacities for avoiding/resolving disputes over equitable access to, and use of, shared water resources	New/enhanced international agreements, action plans, and strategic action programmes	Regional collaborating centres, United Nations agencies, regional seas secretariats, international organizations, intergovernmental organizations	2,400,000 (C)
2	Continue support to diagnostic assessments/studies and the development of sustainable management plans for selected international river and lake basins and associated coastal areas, including			
	• Providing assistance for the development of diagnostic studies of selected river and lake basins and associated coastal/marine areas for their sustainable management and equitable use	Diagnostic studies completed and/or initiated		
	• Provide assistance for the development of management action plans to address interlinked environmental, economic and social problems identified in diagnostic studies	Management plans completed and/or initiated		

	• Continue support to integrated riverbasin/coastal area projects, strategies and strategic actions for the implementation of GPA and SIDS activities and programmes	Completed and/or initiated pilot and demonstration projects on integrated management of freshwater and coastal areas, including support of GPA and SIDS		
3	Provision of information and advice to users	Information and advisory services		
4	*Expansion of activities 1 to 3 above*	*Expanded outputs related to activities 1 to 3 above*		*730,000 (S1)*
5	*Increase support to existing riverbasin and coastal areas agreements* *Develop strategic action programmes (SAPs) for selected watershed areas Support to capacity-building*	*Enhanced national capabilities*		
6	*Expansion of activities 1 to 3 and 5 above*	*Expanded outputs related to activities 1 to 3 and 5 above*		*730,00 (S2)*
7	*Support for implementation of selected SAPS*	*Implementation arrangements for selected SAPs*		
8	*Support to Capacity building*	*Enhanced national capabilities*		

1.1.4 Support for the implementation of regional seas conventions and action plans				
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	Strengthen and expand the Regional Seas Programmes, including the strengthening of coastal area management programmes to address drainage basins discharging into regional seas programme areas	New and/or enhanced regional seas programmes	Regional seas secretariats, United Nations agencies, intergovernmental and international organizations	2,400,000 (C)
2	Accelerate support for the effective implementation of conventions and protocols, and provide assistance for the development of legal instruments where necessary	More effective implementation arrangements, new legal instruments, and enhanced capacities		
3	Increase support for the implementation of action plans and programmes	Accelerated ratification of conventions		
4	Provision of information and advice to users	Information and advisory services		
5	*Expansion of activities 1 to 3 above*	*Expanded outputs related to activities 1 to 3 above*		*780,000 (S1)*
6	*Expand coverage of regional seas programmes*	*Expanded coverage of the regional seas programmes*		
7	*Expansion of activities 1 to 3 and 5 above*	*Expanded outputs related to activities 1 to 3 and 5 above*		*780,000 (S2)*
8	*Expand coverage of the regional seas programmes*	*Expanded coverage of regional seas programmes*		

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1.1.3	***Development and application of capacity-building and consensus-building activities for the environmentally sound management and use of freshwater, coastal and marine resources***			
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	Support for the development, application and review of innovative tools, guidelines and approaches, and technological solutions, for the environmentally sustainable management and use of freshwater, coastal and marine resources	Accurate and tested tools, guidelines and solutions for integrated water management	Governments intergovernmental organizations, United Nations agencies, international organizations, scientific and professional organizations, regional collaboration centres	300,000 (C)
2	Continue support for regional and subregional activities directed towards consensus building on priorities for regional and subregional cooperation	Strategies and intergovernmental agreements/programmes on environmental sustainability		
3	Provide support for the participation of developing countries in water-related workshops, international conferences, symposia, etc.	Fellowships and related support for capacity-building for developing countries		
4	Provision of information and advice to users	Information and advisory services		
5	*Expansion of activities 1 to 3 above*	*Expanded outputs related to activities 1 to 3 above*		*90,000 (S1)*
6	*Provision of additional support activities for capacity-building and consensus-building*	*Additional support for capacity-building activities for developing countries*		
7	*Expansion of activities 1 to 3 and 5 above*	*Expanded outputs related to activities 1 to 3 and 5 above*		*90,000 (S2)*
8	*Provision of additional capacity-building support*	*Additional support for capacity-building activities for developing countries*		

I.1.6 Support for implementation of special regional and global water initiatives, including the United Nations System-wide Special Initiative for Africa; CSD and CNR activities; ACC Sub-committee for Oceans; ACC Sub-committee for Water Resources; GESAMP; GEMS/Water; ICRI.				
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	Provide secretariat services and assistance for the implementation of the United Nations system-wide Special Initiative for Africa, with particular attention to • Development of guidelines/methodologies for assessing economic, environmental and equity impacts (EIA3) of national and international policies, plans and programmes • Development of a "Fair Share" water strategy, and application of its principles in two subregions in Africa	Effective implementation of the Special Initiative for Africa, including application of the "Fair Share" water strategy in selected regions	African Governments, intergovernmental bodies, United Nations agencies, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, donor organizations	100,000 (C)
2	Continued support to water-related components and activities of CSD, CNR, ACC Subcommittee on Oceans, ACC Subcommittee on Water Resources	Reports and recommendations to CSD, CNR, ACC and relevant United Nations bodies		
3	Continued support to specific initiatives relating to freshwater, coastal and marine resources	Enhanced inter-agency collaboration		
4	Provision of information and advice to users	Information and advisory services		
5	*Expansion of activities 1 to 3 above*	*Expanded outputs related to activities 1 to 3 above*		*30,000 (S1)*
6	*Testing of practical application of "Fair Share" water strategy in additional sub-regions*	*Application of the "Fair Share" water strategy in other sub-regions*		
7	*Expansion of activities 1 to 3 and 5 above*	*Expanded outputs related to activities 1 to 3 and 5 above*		*470,000 (S2)*
8	*Promotion of application of the "Fair Share" water strategy throughout African region*	*"Fair Share" water strategy tested in all five subregions*		

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 1.2: CARING FOR BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Issues to address:	The accelerating loss of biological diversity is undermining sustainable development opportunities worldwide, eroding genes, species and ecosystems that constitute important resources and support systems for human well-being. Forests, for example, embody unique ecological processes, which provide resources to satisfy human needs as well as environmental values. Their sound management and conservation is of paramount importance for the attainment of sustainable development, as forests are essential to economic processes and the maintenance of manifold forms of life. The challenge is to identify the real socio-economic causes and impacts of changes in biodiversity and to develop strategic means to use the components of biological diversity in ways which do not lead to their long-term decline, while contributing to increasing production functions which underpin human progress.
Legislative authority:	United Nations General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its fifty-first session; Governing Council decisions 17/20, 17/23, 17/25, 18/36, SS.IV/1 and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the Governing Council at its nineteenth session; Agenda 21 chapters 10-18 and 38; UNEP designated task manager for chapter 15 by IACSD in 1993.
Objectives for 1998-1999	• To improve the conservation of biological diversity; • To enhance the sustainable utilization of the components of biological diversity; • To promote the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, including appropriate access to these resources as well as the appropriate transfer of relevant technologies.
Strategic actions for 1998-1999	1.2.1 Support the implementation of the objectives, measures and actions contained in the Convention on Biological Diversity, other relevant legal frameworks and Agenda 21 for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use; 1.2.2 Promote biodiversity assessment, research and monitoring; 1.2.3 Promote the sustainable management of biodiversity; 1.2.4 Develop economic measures, tools and policy instruments for the sustainable management of biodiversity; 1.2.5 Facilitate access to, safe transfer and cooperation for the development of environmentally sound technologies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources; 1.2.6 Promote capacity-building, including human resources development and institutional development/strengthening to facilitate the preparation and implementation of priority programmes and activities; 1.2.7 Raise public awareness and dissemination of information.

1.2.1	***Support the implementation of the objectives, measures and actions contained in the Convention on Biological Diversity, other relevant legal frameworks and Agenda 21 for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use***			
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	Provide legal, scientific, technical and administrative cooperative services to CBD, CITES, CMS, the Convention to Combat Desertification and other related conventions and follow-up to the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF) *[Interlinkage with Convention secretariat coordination 4.3.3]* *[Interlinkage with Trade 4.1]*	• National biodiversity studies, strategies and action plans, including strengthened national biodiversity data management	UNDP, World Bank, FAO, WRI, IUCN, WCMC, Governments, GEF	880,000 (C)
		• Regional legal training in development of relevant national legislation	Governments, UNESCO	
		• Regional training workshops on biodiversity planning	UNDP, World Bank, FAO, IUCN, WRI, GEF	
		• Cooperation between and coordination of relevant conventions (synergy mechanism)	CBD, CITES, CMS, DSC/DPCSD	
		• Report on the linkages between biodiversity, climate change, desertification, ozone,forest and other relevant agreements	Smithsonian Institution, UNDP, World Bank, FAO, UNESCO, research institutes	
		• Support to the formulation of national and regional projects for GEF funding	UNDP, World Bank, FAO, WCMC, WRI, IUCN, Governments, regional commissions, GEF	
		• Support to secretariats of CBD, CITES, CMS, CSD/DPCSD, Convention to Combat Desertification Secretariats and IPF follow-up activities	FAO, UNESCO, UNDP, World Bank, IUCN, WWF, WCMC, WRI	
2	Provision of information and advice to users	• Information and advisory services		
3	*Expansion of activities under 1 and 2*	*Expanded outputs for activities under 1 and 2*		*266,000 (S1)*
4	*Expansion of activities under 1 and 2*	*Expanded outputs for activities under 1 and 2*		*266,000 (S2)*

1.2.2 Promote biodiversity assessment, research and monitoring				
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	Provide reliable and relevant scientific and technical data and information in a systematic manner in support of biodiversity conservation [Interlinkage with Assessment 5.1]	• Improved biodiversity data management • Information services on the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems, species and genetic diversity through capacity-building and networking • United Nations list of national parks and protected areas	WCMC, IUCN, Convention Secretariats	100,000 (C)
	Expansion of above activity *Expansion of above activity*	*Expanded outputs related to above activity* *Expanded outputs related to above activity*		*38,000 (S1)* *38,000 (S2)*
2	Biological diversity assessments and policy, strategy and legal views of specially vulnerable ecosystems in selected developing regions [Interlinkage with Law 4.3.2 and Assessment 5.1]	• State-of-the-art reports on specially vulnerable ecosystems in selected developing regions	Governments, regional and subregional organizations, FAO, UNESCO, WCMC, non-governmental organizations, regional networks	200,000 (C)
	Expansion of above activity *Expansion of above activity*	*Expanded outputs related to above activity* *Expanded outputs related to above activity*		*57,000 (S1)* *57,000 (S2)*

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3	Evaluation of the effectiveness of the management of regional/national protected areas systems, including policy, strategy and legal reviews in selected developing regions	• Agreements and plans for improved protected areas Systems for the conservation of biological diversity in selected developing regions • Improved operation of networks of experts in biological diversity and protected areas • Improved technical and institutional capacities to implement agreements and action plans • Regional bulletins on the conservation of biological diversity in vulnerable ecosystems and protected areas • Expanded database on the world's protected areas	Governments, regional and subregional organizations, FAO, WCMC, non-governmental organizations, regional networks	300,000 (C)
	Expansion of above activity *Expansion of above activity*	*Expanded outputs related to above activity* *Expanded outputs related to above activity*		*95,000 (S1)* *95,000 (S2)*
4	Freshwater living resources: Review and assess the status of freshwater living resources, with particular emphasis on threats and options in critical river basins [Interlinkage with Water, 1.1.1.]	• An overview study of the status of freshwater living resources and recommendations for international action • A freshwater biodiversity action plan	WWF, IUCN, WCMC, river basin authorities	150,000 (C)
	Expansion of above activity *Expansion of above activity*	*Expanded outputs related to above activity* *Expanded outputs related to above activity*		*38,000 (S1)* *38,000 (S2)*
5	Conduct an analytical study of critical areas within the arid and mountainous systems of the Andean subregion (ROLAC) [Interlinkage with Research 4.4.1]	• Policy recommendations and schemes for integrated management plans	FAO, CIP and OAS	100,000 (C)
	Expansion of above activity *Expansion of above activity*	*Expanded outputs related to above activity* *Expanded outputs related to above activity*		*38,000 (S1)* *38,000 (S2)*

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6	Assessment of critical topics related to environmental management of forests in Latin America and the Caribbean [Interlinkage with Research 4.4.1 and Trade 4.1] *Expansion of above activity* *Expansion of above activity*	• Diagnostic study of the status of forest and policy elements as a regiona' contribution to the development of global consensus on the management of forest ecosystems *Expanded outputs related to above activity* *Expanded outputs related to above activity*	FAO, WFCSD	100,000 (C) *38,000 (S1)* *38,000 (S2)*
7	Targeted research for the development and application of integrated models for biodiversity in critical drylands and mountains [Interlinkage with Research 4.4.1 Land 1.3, and Water 1.1] *Expansion of above activity* *Expansion of above activity*	• Model for the integrated management of Himalayan ecosystems • Mpala master plan *Expanded outputs related to above activity* *Expanded outputs related to above activity*	ICIMOD Smithsonian Institution,KWS	200,000 (C) *57,000 (S1)* *57,000 (S2)*
8	Provision of information and advice to users	Information and advisory services		

1.2.3 Promote sustainable management of biodiversity				
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	Develop policy instruments for the integrated management of biological resources [Interlinkage with Economics 4.2 and Trade 4.1] *Expansion of above activity* *Expansion of above activity*	• Revised biodiversity planning guidelines and national biodiversity strategies and action plans *Expanded outputs related to above activity* *Expanded outputs related to above activity*	GEF, UNDP, World Bank, WRI, WCMC, Governments, regional commissions, GEF	200,000 (C) *57,000 (S1)* *57,000 (S2)*
2	Explore the relationship between intellectual property rights and the preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous and local communities and the possible role of intellectual property rights in promoting the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of such knowledge and practices (ROA) [Interlinkage with Law 4.3.2 and Trade 4.1] *Expansion of above activity* *Expansion of above activity*	• Report on the impact of intellectual property rights systems and traditional knowledge on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and the equitable sharing of benefits derived from its use *Expanded outputs related to above activity* *Expanded outputs related to above activity*	WTO, UNCTAD, WIPO, UPOV, ACTS	100,000 (C) *38,000 (S1)* *38,000 (S2)*
3	Living marine resources: Develop and support international cooperative initiatives for the conservation and sustainable use of living marine resources [Interlinkage with Water 1.1] *Expansion of above activity* *Expansion of above activity*	• A strengthened international coral reef initiative, particularly focusing on SIDS • A strengthened marine mammals action plan *Expanded outputs related to above activity* *Expanded outputs related to above activity*	WWF, IUCN, WCMC, convention secretariats	150,000 (C) *38,000 (S1)* *38,000 (S2)*
4	Support for the implementation of the Seville strategy for biosphere reserves *Expansion of above activity* *Expansion of above activity*	• Strengthened world network of biosphere reserves *Expanded outputs related to above activity* *Expanded outputs related to above activity*	Governments, regional and subregional organizations, UNESCO, WCMC, non-governmental organizations, regional networks	100,000 (C) *38,000 (S1)* *38,000 (S2)*

5	Support global, regional and subregional programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources and for aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity assessment and management in selected areas [Interlinkage with Water 1.1 ; Assessment 5.1 ENRIN]	• Crop, livestock and microbial genetic resources threatened with erosion collected and conserved • Bi-national and multinational strategies and action plans for the integrated management of transboundary ecosystems in selected developing regions • Agreements and plans for implementing the biodiversity component of the Central American Alliance for Sustainable Development and of the Sustainable Europe Programme • Biodiversity programmes integrated into action plans for international watersheds (Lake Titicaca, San Juan River basin, Aral and Caspian seas, Mekong River, among others) and for regional seas programmes (Wider Caribbean, South-East Pacific, East Africa)	IPGRI, ICARDA, FAO, ICGEB, MIRCENs, IRRO MSDN	1,210,000 (C)
	Expansion of above activity *Expansion of above activity*	*Expanded outputs related to above activity* *Expanded outputs related to above activity*		*354,000 (S1)* *354,000 (S2)*
6	Support for the implementation of global policies, strategies and action plans for the conservation of unique threatened species [Interlinkage with Trade 4.1]	• A strengthened international initiative for the conservation of unique threatened species	Governments, regional and subregional organizations, FAO, non-governmental organizations and regional networks	100,000 (C)
	Expansion of above activity *Expansion of above activity*	*Expanded outputs related to above activity* *Expanded outputs related to above activity*		*38,000 (S1)* *38,000 (S2)*
7	Develop forest policies for securing environmentally sound management practices in Eastern Europe [Interlinkage with Trade 4.1]	• Effective forest policies in selected countries	FAO, European Union	100,000 (C)
	Expansion of above activity *Expansion of above activity*	*Expanded outputs related to above activity* *Expanded outputs related to above activity*		*38,000 (S1)* *38,000 (S2)*
8	Provision of information and advice to users	Information and advisory services		

1.2.4 Develop economic measures, tools and policy instruments for sustainable management of biodiversity				
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	Analyse global, regional and subregional free trade agreements and their implications regarding the genetic resources of the Latin America and Caribbean region and develop policy instruments to encourage their sustainable use [Interlinkage with Economics 4.2 and Trade 4.1]	• Updated study on the relationship between free trade policies and biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, policy recommendations, a pilot project for case studies and national capacity-building to implement agreements • A report on the socio-economic aspects of genetic erosion	ECLAC, FAO, UNCTAD, WTO, CARICOM, MERCOSUR	150,000 (C)
	Expansion of above activity *Expansion of above activity*	*Expanded outputs related to above activity* *Expanded outputs related to above activity*		*38,000 (S1)* *38,000 (S2)*
2	Strengthen regional economic capacity in policy making and biodiversity conservation [Interlinkage with Economics 4.2.2 and 4.2.4]	• Regional workshops on the economic value of biodiversity	IUCN, CSERGE, UNEP regional offices, OECD	150,000 (C)
	Expansion of above activity *Expansion of above activity*	*Expanded outputs related to above activity* *Expanded outputs related to above activity*		*38,000 (S1)* *38,000 (S2)*
3	Develop workable methodologies for measuring global benefits derived from the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity [Interlinkage with Economics 4.2.2]	• Practical and reliable techniques for the measurement and analysis of the global benefits of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	GEF, CBD, UNDP, World Bank, IUCN, CSERGE, UNEP regional offices	100,000 (C)
	Expansion of above activity *Expansion of above activity*	*Expanded outputs related to above activity* *Expanded outputs related to above activity*		*38,000 (S1)* *38,000 (S2)*
4	Support pilot studies for the estimation of incremental costs related to biodiversity conservation [Interlinkage with Economics 4.2]	• Report of the pilot studies on incremental cost estimation related to biodiversity conservation	GEF, CBD, UNDP, World Bank, IUCN, CSERGE, UNEP regional offices	100,000 (C)
	Expansion of above activity *Expansion of above activity*	*Expanded outputs related to above activity* *Expanded outputs related to above activity*		*38,000 (S1)* *38,000 (S2)*

5	Support pilot case studies on the application of market-based incentives in selected developing and transitional countries for the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources [Interlinkage with Economics 4.2 and Trade 4.1] *Expansion of above activity* *Expansion of above activity*	• Report of the pilot case studies on market-based incentives *Expanded outputs related to above activity* *Expanded outputs related to above activity*	GEF, CBD, UNDP, World Bank, IUCN, CSERGE, UNEP regional offices, OECD	100,000 (C) *38,000 (S1)* *38,000 (S2)*
6	Promote the analysis of the opportunity costs and trade-offs of biological diversity conservation in selected countries [Interlinkage with Economics 4.2 and Trade 4.1] *Expansion of above activity* *Expansion of above activity*	• Study on the conflicting goals of biodiversity protection and economic development and recommendations to reduce or diffuse the conflict *Expanded outputs related to above activity* *Expanded outputs related to above activity*	UNEP, OECD, IUCN, UNEP regional offices	100,000 (C) *38,000 (S1)* *38,000 (S2)*
7	Provision of information and advice to users	Information and advisory services		

1.2.5	***Facilitate access to, safe transfer and cooperation for development of environmentally sound technologies for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources***			
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	Support training, research, information exchange and pilot activities [Interlinkages with Research 4.4.1 and 4.4.2]	Inventory of transferable environmentally sound biotechnologies and know-how Training in biotechnology safety and environmentally sound biotechnology Training in taxonomy, *ex-situ* and *in-situ* conservation	Regional organizations, universities/centres of excellence, research institutions, CGIAR centres, MIRCENs, IRRO, MSDN, ICGEB	400,000 (C)
	Expansion of above activity *Expansion of above activity*	*Expanded outputs related to above activity* *Expanded outputs related to above activity*		*133,000 (S1)* *133,000 (S2)*
2	Biosafety. Comprehensive review of safety in biotechnology at the global level [Interlinkages with Health 3.3.1]	Analytical report of existing biosafety regulations and status of safety in biotechnology globally	UNIDO/UNEP/FAO/WHO Working Group on Biosafety, OECD, Biotechnology Industry, research institutions, Stockholm Institute, ICGEB	100,000 (C)
	Expansion of above activity *Expansion of above activity*	*Expanded outputs related to above activity* *Expanded outputs related to above activity*		*38,000 (S1)* *38,000 (S2)*
3	Biosafety. Global, regional and subregional cooperation. Support for the establishment of international knowledge base(s) on biosafety for coordinated biotechnology risk assessment and management and related capacity-building requirements [Interlinkages with Health 3.3.1]	International Register on Biosafety and networks Cooperation programmes between countries and relevant regional and international organizations National and regional biosafety programmes including strengthened capacities Strengthened Information Resource on the Release of Organisms into the Environment (IRRO) and Microbial Strain Data Network (MSDN) Revised International Technical Guidelines on Biosafety	Regional organizations, Secretariat of CBD, FAO, UNIDO, WHO, UNDP, ICGEB UNESCO, IICA, AMCEN, ASEAN, OECD, GEF, World Bank, IRRO, MSDN, Biotechnology Industry and non-governmental organizations	400,000 (C)
	Expansion of above activity *Expansion of above activity*	*Expanded outputs related to above activity* *Expanded outputs related to above activity*		*133,000 (S1)* *133,000 (S2)*
4	Provision of information and advice to users	Information and advisory services		

1.2.6	***Promote capacity building including human resources development and institutional development/strengthening to facilitate preparation and implementation of priority programmes and activities***			
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	Training in various aspects of biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and data management [Interlinkage with Assessment 5.1]	• Trained manpower • Networks of institutions for training and information exchange	UNESCO, UNDP, WCMC, WRI, TNC, SCOPE, universities, research institutes, GEF, CBD Secretariat	500,000 (C)
2	Provision of information and advice to users	Information and advisory services		
3	*Expansion of above activity*	*Expanded outputs related to above activity*		*152,000 (S1)*
4	*Expansion of above activity*	*Expanded outputs related to above activity*		*152,000 (S2)*

1.2.7	***Raise public awareness and dissemination of information***			
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	Promoting public awareness of the status of global biodiversity and the need for its conservation and sustainable use [Interlinkage with Awareness 5.3]	• A global biodiversity assessment communication strategy • Expanded exhibit on biological diversity • Expanded exhibit on the Coral Reef Initiative • Brochures on selected activities	UNDP, World Bank, FAO, UNESCO, WCMC, Smithsonian Institution	150,000 (C)
2	Provision of information and advice to users	Information and advisory services		
3	*Expansion of above activities*	*Expanded outputs related to above activities*		*38,000 (S1)*
4	*Expansion of above activities*	*Expanded outputs related to above activities*		*38,000 (S2)*

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 1.3: CARING FOR LAND RESOURCES

Issues to address:	• Food security depends on productive land. Land degradation is worldwide in its geographical spread, leaving no continent unaffected; it is global in its environmental and socio-economic impacts. Drylands, excluding hyper-arid deserts, cover 40 per cent of the land area of the earth. In these drylands alone, over 110 countries, including more than 80 developing countries, are affected by land degradation = desertification. More than 1,000 million people live in these areas and are at risk from the effects of this loss of productivity on their livelihoods; • Land degradation is highlighted in several chapters of Agenda 21, most notably chapters 10 and chapter 12, which is devoted specifically to the problems of desertification and drought. UNEP has been tasked by the General Assembly, the Governing Council, UNCED and INCD to continue the battle against desertification. The Convention to Combat Desertification has been negotiated and signed by 115 countries. It is expected to be in force before 1998. In accordance with its mandate, UNEP has offered to provide administrative support to the Convention's permanent secretariat; • The need to address the global problem of land degradation is increasingly urgent. It is a major cause and mechanism of global loss of productive land resources. Land degradation contributes to loss of global biodiversity, loss of the earth's biomass and bioproductivity, global climate change and the degradation of freshwater resources and pollution of coastal and marine environments. It can lead to economic instability and political unrest in affected areas. It puts pressures on the economy and the stability of societies outside the affected areas and it prevents the achievement of sustainable development in affected areas. Above all, it causes hardships to those who stay behind and to those who decide to leave.
Legislative authority:	General Assembly resolutions 47/188, 47/190, 47/191, 48/175 and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its fifty-first session; Governing Council decisions 17/19, 18/26 and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the Governing Council at its nineteenth session; and Agenda 21 chapters 10 and 12 and 38.22.
Objectives for 1998-1999	• To identify, monitor and assess nationally, regionally and globally the causes, extent and consequences of drylands degradation, including its biophysical, social and economic dimensions; • To raise the awareness of Governments, local authorities and the public at large concerning the magnitude and the threats of dryland degradation and desertification issues at the local, national, regional and global levels; • To strengthen national capabilities to safeguard and protect land resources; • To promote people-oriented approaches to sustainable land use.

Strategic actions for 1998-1999	1.3.1	Improve the policy-relevant assessment of drylands and land degradation at the global, regional and national level;
	1.3.2	Increase global awareness of dryland and desertification issues;
	1.3.3	Promote actions in support of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the development of national, subregional and regional action programmes; assist in the preparation of projects for submission for GEF financing in land degradation as it related to the GEF focal areas;
	1.3.4	Increase people-oriented approaches to sustainable land use and natural resources management.

*1.3.1 **Improve the policy-relevant assessment of drylands and land degradation at global, regional and national level***

	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	• Continue to support the development of indicators and practicable approaches and to assess the status and dynamics of dryland degradation including its biophysical, social and economic dimensions	• Improved methodology and modelling tools to assess dryland degradation	Governments, subregional and regional organizations, universities and research institutes, OECD, NASA, NOAA, OSS, SCOPE, ICSU, European Union Medalus, non-governmental organizations, GEF, World Bank, United Nations organizations	1,000,000 (C)
	• Support regional and national efforts to asses and monitor land degradation	• One case study to assess the cost of desertification		
	• Maintain databases on global dryland degradation, including issues pertaining to degraded mountain ecosystems, in preparation for the third global assessment of desertification in 2002	• National projects on the assessment and mapping of land degradation developed or underway in two countries critically suffering from dryland degradation		
	[Interlinkage with Division of Environmental Assessment and Information, Environment and Economics Unit and regional offices.]	• Recommendations for policy and mitigation options, based on a comprehensive assessment of desertification		
		• Updated datasets on the dynamics of global dryland degradation		
2	Provision of information and advice to users	Information and advisory services		

3	• *Support to international efforts to fill the knowledge gaps on the interlinkages between desertification, climate change, loss of biodiversity, fresh water resources and coastal pollution from land-based sources* *[Interlinkage with Atmosphere Unit, International Water and Biodiversity units, GEF Coordination Unit]*	• *Further work on the methodology and modelling tools for dryland degradation assessment* • *Two additional case studies to assess the cost of desertification* • *One subregional assessment and dissemination of successful soil and water conservation activities* • *Assessment and mapping of land degradation developed or underway in two more countries critically suffering from dryland degradation* • *Targeted research and case studies initiated on the interlinkages between desertification, climate change, biodiversity, water resources and coastal pollution*	*as above plus ISSS*	*42",125 (S1)*
4	• *Enhanced support for modelling work linking land degradation and global food security* *[Interlinkages: Trade and Environment Unit]*	• *Further work on the methodology and modelling tools for dryland degradation assessment, and case studies for assessing the cost of desertification* • *National projects on the assessment and mapping of land degradation developed or underway in one more country critically suffering from dryland degradation* • *Improved models and two case studies linking land degradation, food production and trade*	*as above plus ISRIC, RIVM, IFPRI, WTO*	*42",125 (S2)*

1.3.2 Increase global awareness of dryland and desertification issues.				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	Further develop, implement and coordinate a comprehensive global awareness-raising programme on land degradation and desertification and its possible solutions; support the Convention to Combat Desertification through the use of awareness-raising materials to broker partnerships and mobilize resources [Interlinkage with IPA, regional offices]	Targeted information materials for a range of media (publications, radio, television); increased global awareness of the problems of dryland degradation and possible solutions; additional flow of resources for desertification control	Governments, subregional and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, secretariat of the Convention to Combat Desertification, UNDP and other organizations, private sector	1,800,000 (C)
2	Provision of information and advice to users	Information and advisory services		
3	• *Increased support to national action programme processes through pilot national awareness-raising activities* • *Increased focus on catalytic resource mobilization* • *Development of a wider range of information products, including saleable items*	• *Additional materials, including in electronic form* • *Information materials targeting raising national awareness on local dryland issues* • *Sponsored and commercially viable information products*		*469,875 (S1)*
4	• *Development of national action programme pilot activities to national campaigns and outreach at regional level* • *Production of a wider range of awareness-raising products*	• *Targeted awareness-raising materials as part of national or regional activities* • *More and wider-reaching information materials*		*469,875 (S2)*

___1.3.3 *Promote actions in support of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the development of national, subregional and regional action programmes*				
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	• Provide scientific legal, technical and institutional support for the Convention secretariat • Assist in the preparation of projects for submission for GEF financing in land degradation as related to the GEF focal areas [Interlinkage with regional offices, Division of Environmental Policy, GEF Coordination Unit]	• Operational convention secretariat for efficient support of the Conference of the Parties • Tools and guidelines for sustainable dryland management • GEF policy and programme reviews; 2-6 projects submitted for GEF financing	Governments, subregional organizations, non-governmental organizations, national and international scientific and research institutions, secretariat of the Convention to Combat Desertification, United Nations organizations; GEF Secretariat, UNDP, World Bank	1,857,200 (C)
2	Provision of information and advice to users	Information and advisory services		
3	• *Promote and assist implementation of actions by subregional and regional organizations to further the cause of the Convention to Combat Desertification* • *Promote global research efforts on linkages between physical, economic and social losses and land degradation* • *Promote the transfer of relevant technologies for improved dryland management (including North-South institutional twinning)* *[Interlinkage: International Waters, Biodiversity and Trade and Environment units]*	• *Defined roles of and continued dialogue between, relevant subregional and regional players in the field of desertification for the development and initiation of subregional and regional action programmes (2-4 SRAPs or RAPs initiated)* • *Two additional studies on soil resilience, and trade and land degradation*	*as above plus regional non-governmental organizations and their networks, CGIAR centres, SCOPE/ICSU (GCTE, IGPB), ISSS, WTO*	*492,875 (SI)*

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4	• Promote national and sub-national efforts for initiating the action programmes and establishment of mechanisms for the Convention to Combat Desertification implementation	• Improved dryland management policies and strategies at the national level and better land management at sub-national level (national action programme development initiated in 4 - 5 countries) • Improved understanding of globally important dryland water, biodiversity and carbon characteristics (2 - 3 additional studies commissioned for eventual submission to GEF)	as above plus national farmers / peasants / natural resource users trade unions	492,875 (S2)

1.3.4	***Increase people-oriented approaches to sustainable land use and natural resources management (social dimensions of land degradation and successful practices to control desertification)***			
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	• Assess, at the regional level, the social dimensions of desertification through establishing links between population dynamics (densities, age and gender distribution, social and economic aspects) and land degradation processes • Enhance awareness on success stories and sustainable practices in land degradation control with emphasis on community participation, at the national, regional and global levels [Interlinkage with Environment Assessment and Information Programme, regional offices, environmental economics unit and gender focal point]	• Better understanding of the inter-linkages between social dimensions and land degradation, at regional levels • Improved awareness on success stories in land degradation control - techniques and approaches	National and international research institutions, non-governmental organizations, United Nations organizations	542,800 (C)
2	Provision of information and advice to users	Information and advisory services		
3	• *Support, at the national and local level, the assessment of indicators (social, economic, physical and policy) of land degradation and desertification*	• *Further work on inter-linkages between social dimensions and land degradation* • *Improved understanding of local level indicators to land degradation as a means of addressing desertification control issues*		*235,125 (SI)*

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4	• *Enhance replication of best practices in desertification control through the development of target-oriented dissemination material such as "How-to" booklets and "lessons learnt"*	• *Further work on the inter-linkages between social dimensions and land degradation; and case studies for improving awareness* • *Hands-on information on environment and social-cultural-specific land degradation and desertification control with a bottom-up approach*		*235.125 (S2)*

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 1.4: CARING FOR THE ATMOSPHERE

Issues to address:	• The composition of the atmosphere is changing as a result of human activities, including the burning of fossil fuels, changes in land use and industrial activities. Impacts of the changing composition range from local issues such as air quality, through regional transboundary air pollution effects, such as acid deposition, to global issues, including ozone depletion and global warming. While issues that are strictly local in their impacts can be dealt with by actions within a State, the effective management of regional and global issues require cooperation among Governments. These regional and global issues are addressed in chapter 9 of Agenda 21. Of these issues, the most challenging are those that are global in scope: ozone depletion and global climate change. Management of ozone depletion is well advanced under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer while the management of global warming is only beginning under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The management of transboundary air pollution is under way in developed countries but only beginning to become an issue in some developing regions. Linkages among the atmospheric issues are currently not managed under any regional or global agreements. Decisions to address these issues in an effective and comprehensive manner will require the acquisition, analysis and assessment of additional scientific, technical and socio-economic information as well as the development of new and innovative policy options. • Decisions to address global warming are complex. The effects of global warming are uncertain but are likely to impact economies directly through effects on food supplies and socio-economic systems, as well as indirectly through changes in natural ecosystems. Impacts will increase with time with the most significant impacts occurring and persisting over decades and even centuries. Any socio-economic impacts that may occur as a result of actions to mitigate global warming would be incurred at the time the actions were taken. Furthermore, global action is required to manage the issue effectively. Under the Framework Convention, Governments are currently attempting to determine appropriate short term actions to mitigate potentially very significant impacts on future generations. • Global consensus to address the issue requires gathering, assessing and disseminating sound scientific, technical and socio-economic information. Developing countries, where impacts are projected to be largest, face an even more difficult challenge: they must integrate activities to adapt to and/or mitigate climate change into the management of a host of more pressing issues in a way that at least will not impede socio-economic development. Since many impacts of climate change are likely to be felt through a change in the intensity or frequency of extreme events, measures taken to protect against extreme events (climate variability) currently experienced can have short-term and long-term benefits. Effective management of this global issue will require unprecedented cooperation among Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations. Especially important will be the provision of assistance to developing countries.
Legislative authority:	Governing Council decisions 17/24, 18/20 and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the Governing Council at its nineteenth session; United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; chapter 9 of Agenda 21.

Objectives for 1998-1999	• To promote the development and implementation of national, regional and international actions to mitigate adapt to climate change; • To strengthen the scientific and technical basis for actions to respond to climate change and variability; • To ensure the protection of the atmosphere from man-made sources.
Strategic actions for 1998-1999	1.4.1 Support implementation of the Framework Convention on Climate Change: catalyse activities to assist in the development and implementation of national, regional and international actions to mitigate or adapt to climate change and variability, with a focus on assistance to developing countries; 1.4.2 Support the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): contribute to policy relevant assessments of the information base required for decisions to adapt to or mitigate climate change; 1.4.3 Coordinate the World Climate Impacts and Response Strategies Programme (WCIRP) of the Climate Agenda: Catalyse activities to provide policy relevant information on the impacts of climate change and variability and on potential response options; 1.4.4 Contribute to the implementation of chapter 9 of Agenda 21: coordinate assessments of the status of activities undertaken to address the issues of transboundary air pollution, ozone depletion and global warming and provide policy suggestions for enhanced implementation activities, including identification of activities that have multiple benefits (e.g., global and local).

1.4.1. Support implementation of the Framework Convention on Climate Change				
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	Develop and implement GEF projects to assist parties in meeting their obligations under the Framework Convention. Projects will primarily be targeted to assist developing countries and will be in the area of methodology development and refinement, including greenhouse gas inventory and impact, adaptation and mitigation, with assistance provided to other partners for application of methodologies	Improved ability of Parties to meet obligations under the Framework Convention. Better information base for decisions taken under the Framework Convention. Capacity-building in developing countries	Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Framework Convention Secretariat, UNDP, WMO, UNITAR, OECD, IPCC, intergovt. orgs., non-govt. orgs., regional orgs.	465,000 (C)
2	Pursue opportunities to provide information and analysis to the Framework Convention	Improved basis for decisions to meet the objective of the Framework Convention		
3	Provide information and support to the Climate Convention Information Exchange Programme (CC:INFO)	Sharing of experiences and information under the Framework Convention		
4	Extract from the second assessment report of IPCC country and regional-specific policy-relevant information and make this available through the Information Unit on Conventions (IUC) and other means	Improved basis for national decisions to meet objective of the Framework Convention		
5	Identify and disseminate information on best practices in the management of activities contributing to greenhouse gas emissions	Shared understanding of effective means of meeting objective of the Framework Convention		
6	Convene workshops on selected unresolved issues being negotiated under the Framework Convention	Resolution of issues important to the successful implementation of the Framework Convention		
7	Provision of information and advice to users	Information and advisory services		

8	*Establish and operate regional networks to catalyse and facilitate developing country national actions to adapt to and/or mitigate effects of climate change and variability. Use networks as additional vehicle to implement 4 and 5*	*Improved ability of developing countries to participate in the Framework Convention process. Enhanced implementation of the Framework Convention*		*200,000 (S1)*
9	*Develop and implement a project (with external funding) to provide regional and country-specific information on management options for developing countries to integrate actions under the Framework Convention into the management of local environmental and development issues (i.e. actions providing multiple benefits)*	*Improved ability of developing countries to meet the objective of the Framework Convention*		
10	*Contribute to support of the the Framework Convention Secretariat*	*Efficient functioning of the Framework Convention secretariat*		*200,000 (S2)*
11	*Enhanced implementation of activity 2*	*Improved basis for decisions to meet the objective of the Framework Convention*		

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1.4.2. Support the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change				
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	Contribute to support of the IPCC secretariat	• Efficient functioning of the IPCC secretariat • Increased participation by developing country experts in the IPCC process	WMO, scientific, technical and socio-economic expert communities	675,000 (C)
2	Provide funding for the IPCC Trust Fund			
3	Actively participate in the IPCC process to strengthen the focus on policy relevant information	• Interim IPCC reports and updates • The third IPCC assessment report		
4	Activities 1, 2, 4 and 6 under 1.4.1 also contribute to this strategic goal	• Improved basis for decisions taken under the Framework Convention on Climate Change • Strengthen focus of the IPCC report on policy-relevant information		
5	Provision of information and advice to users	Information and advisory services		
6	*Enhancement of activity 3*	*Strengthen focus of the IPCC report on policy options*		*120,000 (SI)*

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• *1.4.3. Coordinate and implement the World Climate Impact Assessment and Response Strategies Programme (WCIRP)*				
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	Coordinate national research activities related to climate impacts and response strategies, with emphasis on the provision of policy relevant information	More efficient use of national resources to gain information on impacts and response strategies Improved information base for decisions to be taken under the Framework Convention on Climate Change	WMO, FAO, UNESCO, IOC, WHO, ICSU, scientific community	280,000 (C)
2	Organize and conduct meetings of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the World Climate Impact Assessment and Response Strategies Programme (WCIRP)	Improved coordination and implementation of WCIRP		
3	Provision of information and advice to users	Information and advisory services		
4	*Undertake activities to strengthen the focus of national research programmes to gather information on impacts and response strategies relevant to developing countries (through CIRSNET)*	*Enhanced information base for developing countries to take decisions under the Framework Convention on Climate Change*		*80,000 (S1)*
5	*Further enhancement of activity 3, including efforts to identify more precisely the information needs of developing countries (through CIRSNET)*	*Improved focus of WCIRP research to provide policy relevant information*		*200,000 (S2)*

1.4.4. Contribute to the implementation of chapter 9 of Agenda 21				
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	Coordinate assessments of the status of activities undertaken to address chapter 9 of Agenda 21	Status report on the implementation of chapter 9 of Agenda 21	DPCSD, WMO, WHO, UNESCO, UNDP, FAO, ICSU, etc.	100,000 (C)
2	Analyse the effectiveness of activities and provide policy suggestions to enhance implementation	Options for the enhanced implementation of chapter 9 of Agenda 21		
3	Provision of information and advice to users	Information and advisory services		
4	*Assist in the transfer of effective policy measures to address transboundary air pollution from OECD countries to developing regions*	*Options for developing countries to address transboundary air pollution*		*75,000 (S1)*
5	*Develop and implement projects (with funding for projects from external sources) to identify linkages and develop policy options to address the linkages among atmospheric pollution issues covered in chapter 9 of Agenda 21, with a focus on the identification of activities providing multiple benefits*	*Improved ability of Governments to implement chapter 9 of Agenda 21*		*75,000 (S2)*

SUBPROGRAMME 2: SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

The utilization of inappropriate technologies and the widespread adoption of unsustainable production and consumption patterns lead to high waste yields and emissions into the atmosphere and water, and are inefficient in the use of natural resources, including energy and water. The resultant pollution and natural resource degradation have, in turn, a negative impact on human health and welfare, as well as on nature itself. As we approach 2030, our goal, if we are to achieve sustainability, is to increase the productivity of the use of natural resources by a factor of 10. As the world population grows and resources are used beyond the earth's carrying capacity, societies, particularly the affluent, must strive to establish an improved rationality in their consumption patterns and to move towards the adoption of cleaner and safer technologies, which use energy and water efficiently and reduce the use of toxic substances.

Subprogramme 2 on sustainable production and consumption will focus on two specific areas: sustainable production and consumption, and the reduced environmental impacts of energy utilization. As with the preceding subprogramme, this subprogramme will implement a number of activities in support of international environmental conventions. The focus on cleaner production and consumption complements the work being implemented under the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. To this end, activities will be carried out in close consultation and collaboration with Governments, private industry, associations and non-governmental organizations throughout the world. Implementation will be carried out primarily through the provision of support to national, subregional and regional cleaner production centres. In addition to developing sustainable energy policies, this subprogramme will also focus its energy component on supporting the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, through the preparation and implementation of GEF-funded projects for mitigating or eliminating the negative impacts of climate change.

Proposed Resource Requirement

Programme Element	Core funds (C)	Supplementary funds (S1)	Supplementary funds (S2)	as %*
2.1 Sustainable production and consumption	6,400,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	8.0
2.2 Reduced environmental impacts of energy utilization	1,520,000	475,000	475,000	1.9
Total	7,920,000	2,475,000	2,475,000	9.9

* As a percentage of the total programme budget.

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 2.1: SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

Issues to address	Current trends in population growth and industrialization cause an increased accumulation of wastes and pollutants and the unsustainable use of natural resources, in particular energy and water. If sustainable development is to be achieved, production processes, products and services have to be oriented towards new patterns, in order both to alleviate environmental stress and to achieve more efficient industrial productivity by a factor of 10. This will require the development and use of new policy and management tools in both government and industry, as well as the development and use of environmentally sound technologies, with a focus on cleaner and safer technologies that prevent pollution and use raw materials efficiently. Likewise, the achievement of sustainable development will also depend on building sustainable consumption patterns, particularly in industrialized countries, taking into account the current imbalances in the global patterns of production and consumption.
Legislative authority	Governing Council decisions 17/19, 17/26, 18/32 and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the Governing Council at its nineteenth session; Agenda 21, chapter 30 (also 4, 7, 9, 11, 13, 19, 20, 34, 35, 38 and 40).
Objectives for 1998-1999	• To increase worldwide awareness of the cleaner production concept; • To help Governments and industry develop cleaner production programmes; • To foster the adoption of cleaner production; • To facilitate the transfer of cleaner production technologies; • To foster the building of sustainable consumption patterns for minimizing resource depletion and minimizing pollution.
Strategic actions for 1998-1999	2.1.1 Identify and develop sustainable industrial policies for Governments and strategies aimed at increasing resource productivity and preventing pollution; 2.1.2 Provide information on cleaner production techniques and technologies, and environmental management practices and tools; 2.1.3 Further develop and encourage the implementation of environmental management systems and tools, and promote responsible entrepreneurship by business and industry worldwide (including extracting, manufacturing and service sectors such as tourism); 2.1.4 Support and catalyse national, subregional and regional cleaner production centres; 2.1.5 Assist in developing national and local capabilities to prepare for and respond to technological accidents; 2.1.6 Institutional servicing to the Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol on protection of the ozone layer; 2.1.7 Support to the Basel Convention on international movements of hazardous substances.; 2.1.8 Building sustainable consumption patterns.

2.1.1 Identify and develop sustainable industrial policies for Governments and strategies aimed at increasing resource productivity and preventing pollution				
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	Production policies and strategies: • Identify and develop sustainable industrial government policies and strategies, regulatory and economic instruments, and management tools to increase resource efficiency and guide cleaner and safer production patterns • Provide a platform for dialogue and consensus-building on polices and strategies between various stakeholders (Governments, non-governmental organizations, industry) • Provision of information and advice to users	• Develop practical approaches to operationalize the Factor 10 concept • Prepare corresponding specific guidelines and recommendations • Report on the incorporation of environmental criteria into government privatization policies • Role of marketing and advertizing agencies promoting sustainable production and consumption patterns better defined • Greater cooperation, understanding and consensus between Governments, industry and non-governmental organizations on critical environmental issues and responses • Information and advisory services • *Information collection and dissemination on current emission and products standards in various countries and industrial sectors aimed at assisting harmonization of standards* • *Further assistance to countries for the harmonization of emission and products standards*	non-governmental organizations, industry, United Nations agencies (UNDP, UNIDO, CSD, ILO, ECE, regional development banks, regional commissions)	805,000 (C) *250,000 (S1)* *250,000 (S2)*

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2	**Technology transfer and assessment:** • Identify barriers and opportunities to the development, assessment and transfer of cleaner and safer technologies • Provision of information and advice to users	• Report on industry sectors which require major technological innovations • Further develop technology assessment as a tool for Governments • Associated information and advisory services • *Document and disseminate cases studies of partnerships and best practice in technology cooperation and environmental management* • *Additional case studies, enhanced documentation and wider dissemination*	Industry, intergovernmental organizations, OECD, UNDP, UNIDO, ECE, regional development banks and regional commissions	505,000 (C) *250,000 (S1)* *250,000 (S2)*

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2.1.2 Provide information on cleaner production techniques and technologies, and environmental management practices and tools

	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	Compile and make accessible information on cleaner production techniques and technologies and environmental management practices and tools through the International Cleaner Production Information Clearing-house (ICPIC), the *Industry and Environment Review* and training workshops/seminars.	• Exchange of information and a query-response service through various delivery mechanisms: - one update of ICPIC per year - four issues of the *Industry and Environment Review* • *Two updates of ICPC per year, including more detailed information* • *Prepare publication on cleaner production for SIDS*	Governments, subregional organizations, regional development banks, regional commissions	925,000 (C) *400,000 (S1)*
2	*Expand activities under 1*	*Expanded outputs under 1*		*400,000 (S2)*

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•	2.1.3 *Further develop and encourage the implementation of environmental management systems and tools, and promote responsible entrepreneurship by business and industry worldwide (including extracting, manufacturing and service sectors such as tourism)*			
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	**Environmental Management Tools**: Develop and disseminate leading-edge environmental management tools for business and industry worldwide, which promote the cleaner production approach and demonstrate that good environmental management makes good business sense	• Report on trends and practices for environmental reporting by business and industry • Report on business/industry voluntary codes of conduct • Further develop and train trainers on the UNEP/ICC/FIDIC EMS training resource kit • Develop environmental management technical guides for specific industry sectors, including tourism • Report on green procurement by business and industry • *Further develop life-cycle assessment and eco-labelling methodologies*	Industry and business associations (ICC, FIDIC, INEM, IPIECA) World Bank, CSD, UNCTAD, UNIDO, inter-governmental organizations, regional development banks, regional commissions	945,000 (C) *500,000 (S1)*
2	**Responsible Entrepreneurship**: Convene meetings of business and industry leaders to review industrial production policies and promote the adoption of better and sustainable practices	• Greater involvement of business and industry in the UNEP environmental citizenship programme • Catalyse the financial sector to invest in cleaner production • *Expansion of industry involvement in the UNEP environmental citizenship programme*	Governments, business and industry groups/associations, OECD, UNIDO, non-governmental organizations	820,000 (C) *100,000 (S1)* *100,000 (S2)*

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2.1.4 Support and catalyse national, subregional and regional cleaner production centres				
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	Support existing UNEP/UNIDO cleaner production centres, catalyse a communication network between national cleaner production centres (NCPCs) and other centres, and facilitate the creation of new centres	• Efficient communication between existing NCPCs and other centers • Twenty fully operational NCPCs • other cleaner production centers established	UNIDO, inter-governmental organizations, regional development banks, regional commissions	820,000 (C)
2	Provision of information and advice to users	Information and advisory services		

• *2.1.5 Assist in developing national and local capabilities to prepare for and respond to technological accidents*				
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	Expand accident prevention and emergency preparedness activities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, through the APELL Programme	Additional guidelines, reports and training tools for the expanded implementation of APELL, adapting it to specific situations (transport of dangerous goods, industrial estates, ports), leading to enhanced emergency response capabilities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition *Expansion of above outputs* *Further expansion of above outputs*	Industry associations, ILO, DHA, ECE, UNIDO, UNCHS, OECD, regional networks	660,000 (C) *200,000 (S1)* *200,000 (S2)*

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2.1.6 Institutional servicing to the Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol on protection of the ozone layer				
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	Strategic and targeted scientific, technical and administrative support to the Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol	Improved coherence and coordination in the implementation of international actions to protect the ozone layer	WMO, assessment panels of the Montreal Protocol, Governments	300,000 (C)
	Provision of information and advice to users	Information and advisory services		
		Enhanced support to the Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol		*100,000 (S1)*
		Further enhanced support to the Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol		*100,000 (S2)*

2.1.7 Support to the Basel Convention on the Control of the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal				
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	Strategic and targeted scientific, technical and administrative support to the Basel Convention	Improved coherence and coordination in the implementation of international actions to manage the transboundary movements and disposal of hazardous wastes	Basel Convention secretariat, national Governments.	300,000 (C)
	Provision of information and advice to users	Information and advisory services		
		Enhanced support to the Basel Convention		*100,000 (S1)*
		Further enhanced support to the Basel Convention		*100,000 (S2)*

2.1.8 *Building sustainable consumption patterns*				
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	Assessment of driving forces and impacts: contribute to the understanding of the relationship between production and consumption (including technological adaptation and innovation, economic growth and development, and demographic factors) with emphasis on the feedbacks on the human environment	Overview of the environmental impact of production and consumption and the critical linkages with socio-economic driving forces	International and national consumer unions, non-governmental organizations	220,000 (C)
2	International dialogue: promote a continuing dialogue among developed countries to agree upon more environmentally sustainable models of consumption, taking into account their impact on developing countries	Framework to initiate international cooperation and agreement in attaining sustainablity in production and consumption, including a timetable for specific international actions	International and national consumer unions, non-governmental organizations	100,000 (C)
3	Provision of information and advice to users	Information and advisory services		
4	*Methodologies and best practices review: analyse methodologies and best practices for sustainable consumption*	*Compendiums of methodologies and best production and consumption practices for a range of socio-economic, environmental and cultural contexts*	*International and national consumer unions, non-governmental organizations*	*100,000 (S1)*
5	*Consumer awareness campaigns: promote consumer awareness of sustainable consumption through targeted campaigns.*	*Targeted public awareness campaigns to alter specific environmentally unsound consumption practices*	*International and national consumer unions, non-governmental organizations*	*100,000 (S2)*

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PROGRAMME ELEMENT 2.2: REDUCED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF ENERGY UTILIZATION

Issues to address:	Energy is a major component of economic development. Its production and consumption, however, have major short and long-term impacts on the environment. Governments and industry should therefore intensify efforts to formulate sustainable energy policies and develop technologies for production and use of energy in an economically efficient and environmentally sound manner.
Legislative authority:	General Assembly resolutions 45/208, 47/191 and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its fifty-first session; Governing Council decisions 18/9, 18/20 and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the Governing Council at its nineteenth session; Agenda 21, chapters 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 34, 35 and 39.
Objectives for 1998-1999	• To promote understanding of the role of energy production and consumption upon the environment, including linkages with future climate change; • To promote the consideration of options for the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change; • To encourage Governments to promote more environmentally benign energy production and use in order for economic development to be achieved in a more sustainable manner; • To reduce pollution from energy activities while allowing developing countries to meet their growing need for energy services resulting from economic development and population growth.
Strategic actions for 1998-1999	2.2.1 Encourage environmentally sound energy policies and technologies: • Identify, develop where necessary, and disseminate information on sustainable energy policies and strategies, and on environmental impacts of energy technologies, including the production, use, and transportation of energy; • Promote consensus among suppliers of energy, consumers, and government regulators of energy production and consumption at the global and regional levels on sustainable energy technology and policies; • Assist with the preparation of GEF-fundable projects that remove barriers to implementation of renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency measures in developing countries and countries with economies in transition; • Identify opportunities, including activities Implemented jointly (AIJ), for the implementation of technologies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions in various industrial sectors in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

2.2.1 Encourage environmentally sound energy policies and technologies				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	**Identify, develop, and disseminate information:** Develop a network of collaborating centres engaged in research and information exchange on environmentally sound uses of energy, including alternative technologies, and prepare publications on the environmental impact of energy utilization	• Extended and more effective information delivery network for users in developing regions on environmentally sound energy technologies, utilizing UNEPNET. Publications on sustainable energy technologies, policies, practices including guidelines to Governments for incorporating sustainable energy principles into procurement for new power plants	United Nations Collaborating Centre on Energy and the Environment, centers in other regions, ECE, regional development banks, regional commissions	620,000 (C)
2	**Promote consensus**: Promote international cooperative action to understand better the available options for increased energy efficiency and reduction of the environmental impact of its use through workshops in specific regions and subregions	• Global and region-specific policy recommendations and assessments for improved energy utilization practices, including transportation policies, alternative sources, economic tools, integrated resource planning, energy management and auditing tools, etc.	World Bank and regional development banks, IAEA, IEA, regional commissions	500,000 (C)
3	**Prepare GEF projects**: Assist with the preparation of projects for submission for GEF financing for the identification and promotion of suitable clean and energy-efficient technologies and renewable energy sources, particularly those leading to removal of barriers	• GEF-funded projects to assist developing countries in the removal of barriers to the implementation of energy efficiency measures in energy intensive sectors of industrial production	IEA, UNDP, World Bank, ECE, regional development banks, regional commissions	200,000 (C)
		• *GEF-funded projects to assist developing countries in the removal of barriers to implementation of energy efficiency measures in energy intensive sectors of industrial production*	*IEA, UNDP, World Bank, ECE, regional development banks, regional commissions*	*475,000 (S2)*

4	**Identify opportunities for green house gas reduction technologies.** Work with energy intensive sectors in developing countries and countries with economies in transition to identify opportunities for implementation of green house gas reduction technologies and means including activities implemented jointly (AIJ)/joint implementation (JI)	• Development of guidelines for Governments to set up voluntary energy efficiency programs for various end-use technologies in the commercial and industrial sectors, including appliances, lighting and motors, and guidelines to enable Governments to provide host country acceptance for AIJ/JI and carbon offset projects that reduce emissions of greenhouse gas emissions	United Nations Collaborating Centre on Energy and the Environment, industry and trade associations, BCSD	200,000 (C)
		• Development of guidelines for Governments to set up voluntary energy efficiency programs for various end-use technologies in the commercial and industrial sectors, including appliances, lighting and motors, and guidelines to enable Governments to provide host country acceptance for AIJ/JI and carbon offset projects that reduce emissions of greenhouse gas emissions	United Nations Collaborating Centre on Energy and the Environment, industry and trade associations, BCSD	475,000 (S1)
5	Provision of information and advice to users	Information and advisory services		

SUBPROGRAMME 3: A BETTER ENVIRONMENT FOR HUMAN HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Environmental changes and human behaviour result in the prevalence and increase of hazardous chemicals and toxic wastes in the environment of burgeoning and deteriorating urban areas, and the increasing risk of waterborne and other diseases of environmental etiology. Such changes also have adverse effects on economic productivity, health and social welfare, including the exacerbation of the negative effects of natural disasters on the poor. The relationship between environmental degradation and pollution and human health and well-being must continue to be understood at its root cause and preventive measures should be strengthened to mitigate negative environmental and social impacts.

The principal focus of subprogramme 3 on human health and well-being will be to safeguard the human environment from risks posed by toxic chemicals, emerging environmental health hazards and natural and man-made environmental accidents and emergencies. The work to be undertaken in this subprogramme, by its nature, will be closely coordinated with the activities to be implemented in the preceding subprogramme. While subprogramme 2 will address much of its work through private industry, the work of 3 will be directed largely at national and local governments. In order to carry out its work effectively, this subprogramme will have components for assessing environmental degradation provoked by chemicals, the continuing deterioration of the urban environment, environmental emergencies and emerging environmental health risks.

Top priority will be given to supporting the negotiation and implementation of an international legally binding instrument on prior and informed consent for hazardous chemicals in international trade, as well as to follow up on the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety concerning legal options for addressing persistent organic pollutants.

Innovative strategies for improving urban environmental planning and management under the UNCHS (Habitat)/UNEP Sustainable Cities Programme will continue, including supporting the transfer of environmentally sound technologies for the management of sewage, solid waste and freshwater resources within the urban environment.

Greater attention will be given to addressing emerging environmental health issues, such as endocrine disrupters and the proliferation of micro-organisms in freshwater supplies resulting from greater resistance to chemical controls.

Within the field of environmental emergencies, work will continue in developing and promoting innovative non-judicial mechanisms for avoiding and resolving environmental disputes, particularly in transboundary resources. At the same time, response capabilities to environmental threats and emergencies will continue to be developed and strengthened in conjunction with the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA).

Proposed Resource Requirement

Programme Element	Core Funds (C)	Supplementary Funds (S1)	Supplementary Funds (S2)	as % *
3.1 Reduced impacts of toxic chemicals and wastes	5,200,000	1,625,000	1,625,000	6.5
3.2 Promotion of human health and well-being through improved environmental management practices	2,560,000	800,000	800,000	3.2
3.3 Emerging environmental health issues	400,000	125,000	125,000	0.5
3.4 Mitigating the effects of environmental change and environmental emergencies	1,360,000	425,000	425,000	1.7
Total	**9,520,000**	**2,975,000**	**2,975,000**	**11.9**

* As a percentage of the total programme budget

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 3.1: REDUCED IMPACTS OF TOXIC CHEMICALS AND WASTES

Issues to address:	Increasing amounts of toxic chemicals and hazardous wastes threaten the environment and human health, while many countries lack the necessary information, resources and expertise to ensure the environmentally sound management of chemicals and waste.
Legislative authority:	General Assembly resolutions 44/224 and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its fifty-first session; report of the second session of CSD; Governing Council decisions 18/12, 18/32, 18/35, 18/40 and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the Governing Council at its nineteenth session; Agenda 21, chapters 19, 20, 30, 36, 37 and 40.
Objectives for 1998-1999	• To promote globally the sound management of chemicals; • To catalyse effective international measures necessary to ensure the sound management of chemicals.
Strategic actions for 1998-1999	3.1.1 Support to the PIC Convention secretariat; 3.1.2 Development of a legally binding instrument and/or other mechanisms to reduce and eliminate releases of persistent organic pollutants; 3.1.3 Promote the global exchange of information on hazardous chemicals and wastes; 3.1.4 Build the capacities of countries to use chemicals in a sustainable manner, and protect health and the environment from chemicals problems.

*3.1.1 Support to the (PIC) Convention secretariat**				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	Provide technical advice and support to the Rotterdam secretariat: Assist the Rotterdam secretariat by providing guidance manuals and training materials on the operation of the PIC programme [Interlinkages with other convention secretariats]	Guidance manuals Training manuals	FAO	500,000 (C)
2	Provision of information and advice to users	Information and advisory services		
3	*Provide technical advice and support to the Rotterdam secretariat: assistance in developing chemical use exposure and hazard profiles to support the chemical selection process* *[Interlinkages with other convention secretariats]*	*Chemicals profiles*		*250,000 (S1)*
4	*Provide technical advice and support to the Rotterdam secretariat: assistance in conducting training workshops* *[Interlinkages with other convention secretariats]*	*Trained participants*		*250,000 (S2)*

* **Implementation of the Rotterdam (PIC) Convention**:

This new Convention is the product of UNEP Chemicals activities during the 1996-1997 biennium. It has not been priced within programme element 3.1, but it should be addressed or referred to in some manner.

Activities: Operation of a convention secretariat to ensure the successful implementation of the Rotterdam Convention on PIC:

- Ensure the smooth operation of the administrative functions of the secretariat;
- Provide for the effective functioning of the Conference of Parties;
- Support the operation of a group of experts who provide advice on administering the convention, including the addition of chemicals;

Cost: Unknown

3.1.2 Development of a legally binding instrument and/or other mechanisms to reduce and eliminate releases of persistent organic pollutants				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	Promote the development and adoption of an international convention on persistent organic pollutants (POPs). (Approximate cost: $4.5 million) [Interlinkages: Water Branch, ELI/PAC, IE/PAC, Division of Environmental Information and Assessment]	International convention on POPs Appeals to countries to contribute $3.5 million *Calls on countries to contribute $3.1 million* *Calls on countries to contribute $2.5 million*	FAO, ILO, OECD, WHO, UNIDO, Governments, industry, non-governmental organizations.	1,200,000 (C) *450,000 (S1)* *600,000 (S2)*
2	Provision of information and advice to users	information and advisory services		

3.1.3 Promote the global exchange of information on hazardous chemicals and wastes				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	Implement a clearing house of chemical health, safety, use, disposal, alternatives, emissions, exposure, and other information to facilitate decision making in countries to reduce risks of chemicals and promote sustainable development. [Interlinkages with ELI/PAC, IE/PAC]	Global information network on chemicals, electronically linking chemical information and decision makers	FAO, ILO, OECD, WHO, UNIDO, Governments, industry, non-governmental organizations.	2,000,000 (C)
2	Provision of information and advice to users	Information and advisory services		
3	*PC-based data systems containing key chemicals data from intergovernmental organizations and national Governments made available to all countries. (IRPTC database)* *[Interlinkages with ELI/PAC, IE/PAC]*	*Internet and other electronic networking approaches to distributing information on hazardous chemicals*		*525,000 (S1)*
4	*Further enhancement by extending the coverage of information sources for delivery to developing countries and countries with economies in transition* *[Interlinkages with ELI/PAC, IE/PAC]*	*Manual systems, such as resource guides to data, that can assist non-technological countries find relevant data on chemicals* *Publications to assist in promoting chemical safety*		*275,000 (S2)*

3.1.4	***Build the capacities of countries to use chemicals in a sustainable manner, and protect health and the environment from chemical problems***			
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	• Training sessions for countries with economies in transition • Capacity-building in the implementation of PIC • Capacity-building in identifying releases of POPs and in actions to reduce those releases • Capacity-building in the collection and integration of national exposure-related information on chemicals with internationally available hazard data for decision-making, including the development of pollutant release and transfer registers [Interlinkages with regional offices, ELI/PAC, IE/PAC]	Provide training and capacity-building to 10 countries in the sound management of chemicals *Provide training and capacity-building to 15 additional countries in the sound management of chemicals* *Provide training and capacity-building to 25 additional countries in the sound management of chemicals*	FAO, ILO, OECD, WHO, UNIDO, Governments, industry, non-governmental organizations	1,500,000 (C) *400,000 (S1)* *500,000 (S2)*
2	Provision of information and advice to users	Information and advisory services		

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PROGRAMME ELEMENT 3.2: PROMOTION OF HUMAN HEALTH AND WELL-BEING THROUGH IMPROVED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Issues to address:	A growing proportion of the world's population live in areas where social and environmental conditions are detrimental to the health and well-being of the people. Continued degradation of rural environments will not only impair health, but also contribute to rural-urban migration. Rapid urban expansion without adequate environmental management reduces the capacity of urban centres to sustain their role as engines for economic growth.
Legislative authority:	General Assembly resolutions 44/224, 44/228 and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its fifty-first session; Governing Council decisions 18/1, 18/15, 18/40, 18/22 and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the Governing Council at its nineteenth session; Agenda 21, chapters 6, 7, 9, 18, 19, 21 and 34.
Objectives for 1998-1999	• To promote environmental health and supportive environments for health at all levels; • To establish environmental health linkages and to develop environmental health indicators; • To develop capacity-building in effective environmental health management at the national and local levels; • To promote the UNCHS (Habitat)/UNEP Sustainable Cities Programme; • To promote the management of lakes and reservoirs as well as urban environments through the transfer of environmentally sound technologies.
Strategic actions for 1998-1999	3.2.1 Promote environmental health strategies to mitigate the effects of environmental degradation and pollution on human health and well-being; 3.2.2 Promote innovative strategies for improving urban environmental planning and management through the Sustainable Cities Programme and the implementation of Agenda 21 at the local level; 3.2.3 Improving access to information on environmentally sound technologies (ESTs) through the International Environmental Technology Centre (IETC); 3.2.4 Fostering technology cooperation, partnerships and transfer through IETC; 3.2.5 Individual and institutional capacity-building through IETC.

3.2.1 Promote environmental health strategies to mitigate the effects of environmental degradation and pollution on human health and well-being				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	Environmental health and pollution management: develop strategies and guidelines on improved environmental management in relation to changes in the environment by means of regional expert group meetings. (Ongoing activity; will concentrate on regions) [Interlinkages with Chemicals 3.1; Land-based activities 1.1.3; Energy 2.2; Water 1.1; Assessment 5.1; IETC 3.2.3]	Strategy and policy guidance reports on environmental change and health, waste management, and air pollution and health	UNCHS, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, municipalities and local authorities, regional development banks and regional commissions	640,000 (C)
2	Provision of information and advice to users	Information and advisory services		
3	*Support to interdisciplinary discussions between ecologists and public health professionals on a regional basis on environmental health and how it responds to changes in the environment. (New activity which will draw from the experience gained from environmental health and pollution management)* *[Interlinkages with Biodiversity 1.2; Water 1.1; Land 1.3]*	*Technical publication on ecology and public health*	*IUCN, WHO, LSHTM, Harvard Medical School, USEPA, IGBP, NAS, IHDP, universities and collaborating centres*	*240,000 (S1)*
4	*Promote implementation and wide application of integrated pest management practices into sustainable agricultural practices through the FAO/World Bank/UNEP/UNDP International Integrated Pest Management Facility. (On going activities with support from the World Bank, UNDP and FAO)* *[Interlinkages with Biodiversity 1.2; Land 1.3, ENRIN 1.4]*	*Technical guidelines and field application reports on IPM*	*FAO, UNDP, World Bank, CGIAR, collaborating centres, NARC*	*240,000 (S2)*

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3.2.2 *Promote innovative strategies for improving urban environmental planning and management through the Sustainable Cities Programme and the implementation of Agenda 21 at the local level*				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	Sustainable Cities Programme: Promote environmental management approaches in urban planning and management through strategic and technical support to "Local Agenda 21", the Sustainable Cities Programme. (Ongoing activities; follow-up to Habitat II) [Interlinkages with IETC 3.2.3; Energy 2.2; Environmental Health 3.2.1] Provision of information and advice to users	· Operational support for enhanced urban environmental planning and management · Management tools for urban environmental planning and management · Exchange of information and expertise with SCP partners and other programmes Information and advisory services	UNCHS, UNDP, municipalities and local authorities	800,000 (C)
3	*Promote environmental management strategies for the control of vector-borne diseases: support to activities of the UNEP/FAO/WHO/UNCHS Panel of Experts on Environmental Management for Vector Control. (Ongoing activity)* *[Interlinkages with Water 1.1; Biodiversity 1.2; Land 1.3]*	· *Guidelines the environmental management of vector-borne diseases*	*FAO, WHO, UNCHS, Panel members, collaborating centres, IUCN, CGIAR*	*240,000 (S1)*
4	*Generate integrated approach to water supply and sanitation issues in urban and rural situations. (New activity)* *[Interlinkages with Water 1.1]*	· *An assessment of policy for water supply and sanitation, especially in settlements focusing particularly on health, amenity, pollution and drainage*	*LSHTM, IUCN, PEEM*	*240,000 (S2)*

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3.2.3 *Improving access to information on environmentally sound technologies (ESTs) through the International Environmental Technology Centre (IETC)*				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	IETC technical publication series/IETC Report Series	Six technical publications/reports related to IETC activities	UNCHS, IE/PAC, Water Branch, others	370,000 (C)
2	IETC quarterly newsletter	Eight seasonal newsletters (7000 copies each)	UNEP regional offices	
3	EST information systems survey and EST information network (consultative mechanism). This activity is a follow-up to a recommendation from the fourth session of CSD	· Maintenance of a network of suppliers, intermediaries and users of EST information · Second survey of EST information systems · Publication of second report of EST information systems · Third Expert Meeting on the EST information network.	Private sector, industry, regional networks and technology centres, IE/PAC, UNIDO, INFOTERRA, UNCTAD, DPCSD	
4	EST database for urban as well as lake/reservoir basins management	· Ongoing survey of EST descriptions, experts and institutions · Development and maintenance of the EST database on-line, on diskette and hard-copy catalogue	Private sector, industry, regional networks and technology centres, IE/PAC, INFOTERRA, UNIDO, GEC, ILEC	
5	Provision of information and advice to users	Information and advisory services		
6	*Audio-visual kits/press releases.*	*One audio visual kit* *Five press releases*	*UNCHS, IE/PAC, Water Branch*	*50,000 (S1)*
7	*Selected dissemination of scientific and technical Information on ESTs*	*Four to eight issues of the IETC Technology Review (4,500 copies per issue)*	*UNEP regional offices*	*150,000 (S2)*

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3.2.4 Fostering technology cooperation, partnerships and transfer through IETC				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	Support to the "Sustainable Shenyang" and "Sustainable Wuhan" projects (continuation of existing support which may extend up to 1998) Activities will include support to a case study on ENRA and a capital investment proposal for an EST on waste water treatment or solid waste management	· Report on advisory services support to the national workshop on environmental risk assessment (ENRA) based on a case study on ENRA · Capital investment proposal	UNCHS (Habitat), Shenyang municipal authorities, Wuhan municipal authorities, UNDP, National Agenda 21 centre	380,000 (C)
2	Support to the Modernization of Urban Management (MUM) programme of Indonesia. IETC support will include the development of a "sustainable city" project within the MUM programme	· Project document on a selected "sustainable city" in Indonesia · Environmental Profile of a selected "sustainable city" in Indonesia	UNCHS, UNDP, local municipalities in Indonesia, Yokkaichi city government	
3	Development of a sustainable management plan for urban lakes in the Concepción metropolitan area	· Management plan for the eight lakes, including identified ESTs for the rehabilitation of the lakes. It will also include a priority programme for the rehabilitation · One lake rehabilitated as a case study	UNCHS, UNDP, Concepción metropolitan area municipalities	
4	Advisory services related to lake/reservoir management technologies	· Technology needs assessment reports · Technology management · Related conference/symposia	UNEP regional offices, Water Branch, local/regional authorities, others	
5	Provision of information and advice to users	Information and advisory services		

6	*Identify problems related to water leakages in urban water supply systems for large cities. Examine technologies/management solutions*	· *Report on identified problems related to water leakages in urban water supply systems* · *Workshop/expert meeting on water leakage control technologies*	*ROAP, Bangkok municipal authorities, private sector, others*	*100,000 (S1)*
7	*Identify, develop and execute jointly with ILEC a pilot project on groundwater contamination in an urban centre, possibly with a country in Eastern Europe or Latin America, which will involve field research, identification of appropriate EST, a regional seminar on groundwater contamination, at least two stakeholder consultations, and "technology packaging" or preparation of the capital investment proposal*	· *Report on the research conducted* · *Report on the appropriate technology identified* · *Two stakeholder consultations* · *Capital investment proposal (CIP)* · *Seminar-workshop on groundwater contamination*	*ILEC*	*60,000 (S2)*

3.2.5 *Individual and institutional capacity-building through IETC*

	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	Regional workshop for Sub-Saharan Africa or Asia-Pacific on adopting, applying and operating ESTs	· Approximately 20 decision makers trained · Capacity developed for national follow-up activities · Training manual	Dresden University of Technology, Potchefstroom University, IE/PAC, Murdoch University, ROA, ROWA, NETTLAP, Virtual Technology Exchange Centre, APEC sustainable development institute and training network	370,000 (C)
2	Regional workshop for Central and Eastern Europe on environmental technology assessment (ENTA)	· Approximately 20 decision-makers trained · Capacity developed for national follow-up activities · Training manual	Bogazici University, Institute of Environmental Science Istanbul, Turkey, IE/PAC	

3	Regional workshop for African or Asian developing countries on environmental risk assessment (ENRA)	· Approximately 20 decision-makers trained · Capacity developed for national follow-up activities · Training manual	Asian Development Bank, INTAN, Malaysia, EMC Indonesia, EP&T USA, UNCHS, ROA, ROWA, NETTLAP, Virtual Technology Exchange Centre, APEC sustainable development institute and training network	
4	Pilot workshop on applying ESTs for freshwater augmentation	Pilot programme for regional follow-up training on freshwater augmentation technologies; 20 decision-makers trained; training material (manual)	UNEP regional offices, Water Branch, OAS, Institute of Water and Sanitation Development, SOPAC, DHI	
5	Pilot workshop on environmental sustainability in sanitation (global)	Pilot training programme for regional follow-up action; 20 decision-makers trained; manual on sanitation and ESTs	World Bank, WHO, UNCHS	
6	Provision of information and advice to users	Information and advisory services		
7	*Pilot workshop on applying ESTs for municipal solid waste management*	*Pilot programme for regional follow-up training on municipal solid waste management and ESTs; 20 decision-makers trained; training material (manual)*	*Pacific Resource Exchange Centre (PREX) Osaka, ISWA, Harvard Institute for International development (HIID)*	*170,000 (SI)*
8	*Regional training course on river basin management and protection of lakes and reservoirs in West Asia with emphasis on technology transfer*	· *Multi-media training package* · *Approximately 20 professionals, decision-makers and government officials trained*	*ROWA, Water Branch, IOW*	

9	*Pilot workshop on ESTs (high-tech and endogenous) for wastewater treatment in urban centres (global)*	*Pilot training programme for regional/national follow-up activities; 20 municipal decision-makers trained; training manual*	*WHO, UNCHS, private sector*	*110,000 (S2)*
10	*Regional scenario-workshop on increasing public participation in decision-making for sustainable urban living (Africa/Asia)*	*Structured social dialogues on development/sustainability; internal awareness building on ESTs; external awareness building beyond community level; local sustainability idea generation on the utilization of indigenous and high technologies; feedback of social needs to central research and development planning*	*TNO Institute for Policy Studies, Centre for Technology and Policy Studies, Apeldoorn, Netherlands, Danish Board of Technology, University of New England Consortium for International Activities (UNECIA), Technical University of Denmark, UNCHS*	

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 3.3: EMERGING ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ISSUES

Issues to address:	There is increasing concern over the potential health effects of climate change, stratospheric ozone depletion and other aspects of environmental change, including loss of biodiversity, deforestation, urbanization, etc. Vector-borne diseases such as malaria, dengue and yellow fever are re-emerging in several parts of the world. Diseases which once affected only wild and domestic animals are now afflicting humans. Widespread and indiscriminate use of antimicrobial agents has reduced the efficacy of life-saving drugs. There is also mounting evidence of the transfer of antibiotic resistant genes from domestic animals to humans.
Legislative authority:	General Assembly resolutions 44/224, 44/228 and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its fifty-first session; Governing Council decisions 18/1, 18/15, 18/40, 18/22 and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the Governing Council at its nineteenth session; Agenda 21, chapters 6, 7, 9, 18, 19, 21 and 34.
Objectives for 1998-1999	To alert Governments to emerging environment and health issues and to provide data and information for decision-making
Strategic actions for 1998-1999	3.3.1 Improve decision-makers' access to authoritative information on emerging environment and health issues and demonstrate the efficacy of practical measures to minimize health risks associated with development projects

3.3.1 Improve decision-makers' access to authoritative information on emerging environment and health issues and demonstrate the efficacy of practical measures to minimize health risks associated with development projects

	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	Identification of, assessment of trends in, and prioritization of threats from major emerging environmental health issues, and preparation of recommendations for their prevention and control (new activity) [Interlinkages: Chemicals 3.1; Energy 3.2; Land-based activities 1.1.3; Water 1.1; Assessment 5.1]	Establishment of an international network of experts on emerging environmental health issues Expert consultations for assessment and development of strategies Technical publication on emerging environmental health issues	WHO, CDC, Harvard University, Mount Sinai Medical Centre, LSHTM, PEEM	200,000 (C)

2	Pilot programme to integrate environmental health issues into development projects [Interlinkages: Chemicals 3.1; Energy 2.2; Land-based Activities 1.1.3; Water 1.1; Assessment 5.1]	Catalytic field/model projects to demonstrate the practical application of environmental health principles to development activities. Guidelines for integrating environmental health principles into development activities	UNDP, World Bank, bilateral development agencies, FAO, WHO, UNCHS	200,000 (C)
3	Provision of information and advice to users	Information and advisory services		
4	*Develop recommendations to minimize the health and environmental impacts of antimicrobial agents (new activity)* *[Interlinkages: Assessment 5.1]*	*Analytical recommendations on minimizing health and environmental effects of antimicrobial resistance*	*WHO, CDC, LSHTM*	*125,000 (S1)*
5	*Strengthen global surveillance of and coordinate research on emerging environmental health issues by means of a network of collaborating centres (new activity)* *[Interlinkages: Assessment 5.1]*	*Establishment of a network of collaborating centres* *Exchange of information research findings and experience to recognize, report and respond to new and emerging environment health issues* *Coordinated and cooperative research programmes*	*WHO, CDC, Harvard University, Mount Sinai Medical Centre, LSHTM, collaborating centres*	*125,000 (S2)*

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 3.4: MITIGATING THE EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCIES

Issues to address:	The human environment is subject to change. Growing populations, urbanization, industrialization, consumption of natural resources and production of waste all exert acute stress on the environment and accelerate the rate of change. Environmental accidents and emergencies place natural and human habitats at risk and increased competition for limited natural resources creates potential sources of conflict. Increasing numbers of people are being forced to migrate from areas with degraded environments or affected by civil strife, creating even greater stress on the host environment.
Legislative authority:	Agenda 21, paras. 38.22 (b), (d) and (r); where appropriate, relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its fifty-first session; UNEP Governing Council 16/9, 17/25, 17/26 and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the Governing Council at its nineteenth session.
Objectives for 1998-1999	• To provide and improve responses to environmental emergencies; • To assist countries and relief agencies in responding to forced migration and its environmental impacts; • To provide support to the multilateral negotiation of the Middle East peace process and to assist the Palestinian Authority towards the sustainable development of the Palestinian people; • To provide technical and scientific support to the protection of the environment of the polar regions.
Strategic actions for 1998-1999	3.4.1 Improve response to environmental threats and emergencies and develop strategies for mitigating the environmental impacts of refugees in relation to the root causes of forced migration; 3.4.2 Further develop non-judicial mechanisms for the avoidance and settlement of environmental disputes.

3.4.1 Improve response to environmental threats and emergencies and develop strategies for mitigating the environmental impact of refugees in relation to the root causes of forced migration

	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	Rapid response: support the UNEP/DHA Environment Unit in improving its response to environmental emergencies. (ongoing activity) [Interlinkage with Water 1.1; Production 2.1.5; Chemicals 3.1.1 and Assessment 5.1]	· Advisory missions to assess the extent of environmental damage, design remedial measures and coordinate international assistance related to environmental emergencies	DHA, bilateral support agencies and national Governments	900,000 (C))
2	*Provision of information and advice users*	· *Information and advisory services*		
3	*Relief-to-development continuum: support the joint UNEP/UNCHS(Habitat) Task Force on the Continuum from Relief to Development in responding to forced migration and its environmental impacts. (ongoing activity)* *[Interlinkage with Water 1.1; Biodiversity 1.2; Land; ENRIN 1.4; Assessment 5.1]*	· *Advisory missions to assess the root causes of forced migration, extent of environmental damage and remedial measures* • *Analyses of policy implications and recommendations for international action*	*UNCHS, UNHCR, UNDP, non-governmental organizations and national Governments*	*215,000 (S1)*

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3.4.2 *Further develop non-judicial mechanisms for the avoidance and settlement of environmental disputes*				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost US$**
1	Middle East peace process: programme to continue participating in meetings of, and supporting the multilateral working groups on water resources and on the environment, as well as participating in meetings and supporting inter-agency coordination and cooperation assisting the Palestinian Authority [Interlinkage with Water 1.1; Biodiversity 1.2; ENRIN 1.4; and Assessment 5.1]	· Improved international cooperation and coordination in responding to environmental and natural resource problems in the region	Core regional parties and extra-regional supporting Governments and agencies, UNSCO, UNDP, UNRWA, UNCHS, WHO	260,000 (C)
2	Shared natural resources: minimum programme to continue support to, and facilitation of inter-country consultations in critical areas, as well as support to existing regional cooperation bodies and their environmental activities [Interlinkage with Water 1.1; Biodiversity 1.2; ENRIN 1.4; Chemicals 3.1; Assessment 5.1]	· Enhanced regional cooperation in the Nile river basin, the Arctic and Antarctica · Secretary-General's report to the fifty third session of the General Assembly on the question of Antarctica.	Riparian States, Parties to the Antarctic Treaty and organizations of the Antarctic Treaty System, members of the Arctic Council, AEPS working groups and task forces, AEPS permanent participants and observers	200,000 (C)
3	Provision of information and advice to users	Information and advisory services		
4	*Middle East peace process: extended support to the Multilateral working groups on water resources and on the environment and to inter-agency coordination and cooperation assisting the Palestinian Authority in two critical areas: environmental information for decision-makers and waste management* *[Interlinkage with Water 1.1; Biodiversity 1.2; ENRIN 1.4; and Assessment 5.1]*	· *Improved environmental information networks and databases* · *Improved hazardous and other waste management in the Middle East*	*Core regional parties and extra-regional supporting Governments and agencies, UNSCO, UNDP, UNRWA, UNCHS, WHO*	*30,000 (S1)* [1]
5	*Shared natural resources: extended support to regional cooperation bodies on Antarctica in assessing the state of the environment* *[Interlinkage with Water 1.1; Biodiversity 1.2; ENRIN 1.4; Chemicals 3.1; Assessment 5.1]*	· *State-of-the-environment report for Antarctica*	*Parties to the Antarctic Treaty and organizations of the Antarctic Treaty System*	*80,000 (S1)*

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6	*Middle East peace process: extended support to the multilateral working groups on water resources and on the environment and to inter-agency coordination and cooperation assisting the Palestinian Authority in the area of biological diversity* *[Interlinkage with Water 1.1; Biodiversity 1.2; ENRIN 1.4; Chemicals 3.1; Assessment 5.1]*	• *Improved implementation of the international legal instruments on biological diversity in the Middle East*	*Core regional parties and extra-regional supporting Governments and agencies, UNSCO, UNDP, UNRWA, UNCHS, WHO*	*175,000 (S2)*
7	*Shared natural resources: extended support to regional cooperation bodies in Antarctica and the Arctic in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity with a specific focus on the relation between indigenous people and their natural environment* *[Interlinkage with Water 1.1; Biodiversity 1.2; ENRIN 1.4; Assessment 5.1]*	*Technical report on the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity in Antarctica and the Arctic* *Analyses of policy implications and recommendations for improving the situation of indigenous people in the Arctic*	*Parties to the Antarctic Treaty and organizations of the Antarctic Treaty System, members of the Arctic Council, AEPS working Groups and task forces, AEPS permanent participants and observers*	*250,000 (S2)*

SUBPROGRAMME 4: GLOBALIZATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Subprogramme 4 on globalization and the environment will focus on three major thematic issues on the global environmental agenda: (1) trade and environment, (2) environmental economics and (3) environmental law.

In the field of trade and environment, working closely with UNCTAD, the following objectives will be highlighted: the strengthening of the capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to carry out environmental assessments of international economic policies, improving methodologies for analysing the effectiveness and benefit/costs of environmental policies, and promoting dialogue on the relationships between international, regional and national environmental legislation and international and regional trade agreements.

In the area of environmental economics, particular attention will be given to developing and/or improving, testing and applying tools and instruments for integrating the environmental dimension into social and economic development processes. Special emphasis will be given to tools and instruments such as improved methodologies for environmental impact assessments and natural resource accounting and valuation.

Support to the development of international, regional, subregional and national environmental legislation as an essential tool for bringing order to the management of the environment will be a priority and area of focus under subprogramme 4. Fundamental to this focus is the recognition that the efficiency and effectiveness of legal and institutional regimes need to be enhanced in order to integrate more effectively environment and development. Work carried out in this subprogramme component related to tools and instruments for environmental management and the development of environmental legislation will be linked very closely with activities to be undertaken in subprogrammes 1, 2 and 3, particularly with regard to their incorporation into international, regional, subregional, national and local environmental strategies and action plans.

Proposed resource requirement

Programme element	Core funds (C)	Supplementary funds (S1)	Supplementary funds (S2)	as % *
4.1 Trade and the environment	1,200,000	375,000	375,000	1.5
4.2 Environment and economics	1,200,000	375,000	375,000	1.5
4.3 Environmental law	4,400,000	1,375,000	1,375,000	5.5
Total	**6,800,000**	**2,125,000**	**2,125,000**	**8.5**

* As a percentage of the total programme budget.

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 4.1: TRADE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Issues to address:	The globalization of trade, monetary and fiscal policies, capital markets and investment patterns is reshaping economic structures, factors of production, economies of scale and other considerations. Simultaneously, national and international responses to accelerating environmental degradation continue to strengthen. International consensus exists on the need to ensure that structural changes under way in the international economic order integrate ecological realities and environmental policy priorities. Considerable empirical, legal and environmental assessment challenges remain, however, in delineating the ecological implications of economic globalization.
Legislative authority:	Governing Council decisions 18/3, 18/40 and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the Governing Council at its nineteenth session; where appropriate, relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its fifty-first session; Agenda 21, chapter 2; CSD, third session
Objectives for 1998-1999	• To support international efforts leading to the integration of environmental considerations in macroeconomic (trade-related) policies and agreements; • To strengthen the capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to address linkages between trade and environmental policies and agreements.
Strategic actions for 1998-1999	4.1.1 Assessing the relationship between environment and trade policies and agreements; 4.1.2 Contributing to the development of effective modalities for synergizing trade and environment policy; 4.1.3 Building capacity for policy response and participation; 4.1.4 Identification, development and promotion of tools for increasing environmental responsibility within the financial services sector and stimulating active investment in sustainable development.

4.1.1 Assessing the relationship between environment and trade policies and agreements

	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	Develop and apply integrated and harmonized assessment methodologies which analyse the environmental impact of trade patterns, practices, policies and agreements [Interlinkages with Biodiversity 1.2, Water 1.1, Atmosphere 1.4, Assessment 5.2, Law 4.3, Economics 4.2] *Expansion of activities under 1*	Two sector-specific country case studies Two technical reports *Two sector-specific country case studies* *One technical report*	UNCTAD, UNDP, OECD, WTO, World Bank, IMF	300,000 (C) *187,500 (S2)*

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4.1.2 Contributing to the development of effective modalities for synergizing trade and environment policy				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	Regional workshops to discuss impacts and develop policy responses [Interlinkages with regional offices]	Two regional workshops	UNCTAD, UNDP, OECD, ITC, ISO	300,000 (C)
2	Development of modalities for the implementation of concepts of equivalence, harmonization and mutual recognition of eco-labeling schemes	One technical report		
3	Sector specific workshops to discuss and develop trade and environment policies as they relate in a number of contexts [Interlinkages with Biodiversity 1.2, Water 1.1, Atmosphere 1.4, Assessment 5.2]	One sector specific workshop		
4	*Expansion of activities under 1*	*Two regional workshops*		*187,500 (S2)*
5	*Expansion of activities under 3*	*Two sector specific workshop*		

4.1.3 Building capacity for policy response and participation				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	Continuation of a series of technical publications, such as the *Environment and Trade* monograph series, with the widest possible distribution	Publication and distribution of documents on various issues relating to trade and environment	UNDP, UNCTAD, OECD, regional commissions, MERCOSUR, collaborating Governments, regional development institutions, OECD, WRI, IUCN and others as identified	300,000 (C)
2	A series of regional training workshops on issues relating to trade and environmental policy [Interlinkage with regional offices]	One regional training workshop		
3	Sector and region specific workshops to discuss modalities for complementary trade and environmental policy [Interlinkages with Biodiversity 1.2, Water 1.1, Atmosphere 1.4]	Two sectoral workshops, e.g. preceding conferences of parties		
4	*Expansion of activities under 2*	*Three regional training workshops*		*375,000 (SI)*
5	*Expansion of activities under 2*	*Three sectoral workshops*		

4.1.4 Identification, development and promotion of tools for increasing environmental responsibility within the financial services sector and stimulating active investment in sustainable development				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	Development of methodologies for the environmental rating of companies and projects	One technical report	IFC, regional development banks, private financial services sector	300,000 (C)
2	Promotion of UNEP statements of commitment to the environment			
3	Workshops with the financial services sector	One workshop		

PROGRAMME ELEMENT: 4.2 ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMICS

Issues to address:	The last two decades have experienced an increased awareness of the intricate relationship between environment and economics. It has become evident that, in order to achieve sustainable development, environmental and social considerations need to be integrated with physical and economic planning. This was recognized by UNCED, which recommended Governments to integrate ecological factors into economic priorities as a prerequisite for sustainable development. Since UNCED, considerable work and progress has been achieved in defining the links between environmental degradation and the depletion of natural resources and the underlying market and policy failures. However, the gap between conceptual analysis and the practical application of environmental economics remains wide. Considerable methodological and technical challenges remain: making effective use of environmental economics as a tool to integrate environmental and socio-economic considerations in development planning and decision-making; assessing and evaluating the extent of environmental degradation and depletion of natural resources and their socio-economic implications; identifying management tools and policy options appropriate to the specific needs of different countries; internalizing environmental externalities and correcting market prices to reflect environmental and social considerations; increasing the effectiveness of environmental impact assessment as a development planning and decision-making tool; and the further development and enhancement of technical capabilities, particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to meet the changing requirements and demands of the globalization of the world.
Legislative authority:	General Assembly resolutions 44/227, 44/228 and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its fifty-first session, and Governing Council decisions 17.25 Annex I (f), 17.32 L4, 17 Annex II (8) (12) (14) (18) (21) (28) (37), 18.1 (f), 18.3 (b), 18.8 (c), 18.26 (2), 18.31, 18.40.1 (a), (b) and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the Governing Council at its nineteenth session; Agenda 21, paragraphs 8.4 (a) - (f), 8.5 (a) - (h), 8.6, 8.7, 8.34 (a) and (b), 8.35 (a) - (c), 8.37 (a) - (c), 8.38 (a) - (c), 8.44 (a), 8.50, 37.7 (a) - (f), 38.22 (b), (c), (i), (m).
Objectives for 1998-1999	. To enhance the capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to integrate environmental considerations in their development planning and decision-making; . To promote the development and application of environmental economic tools in support of sounder environmental management and sustainable development; . To promote the use of market-based incentives and mechanisms, management and regulatory tools and policies to internalize environmental externalities* .
Strategic actions for 1998-1999	4.2.1 Further develop the use and applications of environmental impact assessments (EIAs) 4.2.2 Further the use and application of economic instruments 4.2.3 Promote the use and application of the valuation of environmental and natural resources 4.2.4 Further the use and application of environmental and natural resource accounting (ERA)

* The cost of long-term environmental economic consequences of a certain activity.

4.2.1 Further develop the use and applications of environmental impact assessments (EIAs)				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	· Testing and updating the UNEP EIA Training Resource Manual and the publication EIA: Issues, Trends and Practice in collaboration with institutions in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and North America in four countries · Preparation and wide distribution of policy papers on EIA in consultation with other relevant institutions · Provision of information and advice to users	· Training courses and programmes geared to specific target groups, reflecting the cultural and socio-economic conditions, and the level of development, and addressing areas of high priority in the selected countries · EIA procedures meeting the specific socio-economic conditions, requirements, existing capacities, and development priorities in the selected countries · Enhanced knowledge of EIA developments and trends and capacity-building in EIA procedures and practice · Information and advisory services	Collaborating government institutions, World Bank, UNDP, United Nations economic commissions, OECD, IUCN, Environment Protection Agency of Australia, International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA) and regional and subregional organizations and committees, and regional development banks.	400,000 (C)
2	*Reviewing the two UNEP documents based on feedback and assessment of the outcome of field testing in the five regions*	*A revised and updated version of the EIA Training Resource Manual and the EIA: Issues, Trends and Practice document.*		*108,750 (S1)*
3	*Preparing sectoral EIA handbooks (human settlements, transport, tourism) to complement the training resource manual, in collaboration with other subprogramme areas and regional and outposted offices*	*Sectoral EIA handbooks: human settlements, transport, and tourism.*		*108,750 (S2)*

4.2.2 Further the use and application of economic instruments				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	· Conducting 4 national training courses and workshops, in collaboration with institutions in the five regions, using the UNEP economic instruments training material. · Conducting 4 country case studies using the UNEP economic instrument manual, in collaboration with institutions in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and North America, to demonstrate the application of economic instruments as a tool complementing command and control mechanisms to promote the efficient allocation and use of resources. · Preparation and wide distribution of policy papers on economic instruments in consultation with other relevant institutions	· Training programmes on the use and application of economic instruments in the selected countries, focusing on the specific needs of the regions · Framework for strategies and modalities for introducing economic instruments in the selected countries in the regions. · Enhanced knowledge of economic instruments developments and trends and capacity-building in the application of economic instruments.	World Bank, UNDP, United Nations economic commissions, OECD, WRI, CARICOM, MERCOSUR, regional development banks, and regional and subregional institutions.	290,000 (C)
	· Provision of information and advice to users.	Information and advisory services.		
2	*Reviewing the UNEP economic instruments manual and training material based on feedback and assessment of the outcome of the implementation of training programmes in the five regions*	*Revised and updated versions of the economic instruments manual and training material.*	*same as above*	*90,625 (S1)*
3	*Conducting an additional 2 national training courses.* *Conducting an additional 2 country case studies*	*Training programmes on the use and application of economic instruments in the selected countries focusing on the specific needs of the regions* *Framework for strategies and modalities for introducing EI in the selected countries in the regions.*	*same as above*	*90,625 (S2)*

4.2.3	*Promote the use and application of valuation of environmental and natural resources*			
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	· Conducting four national training courses and workshops, in collaboration with institutions in the five regions, using the UNEP training material on the valuation of environmental and natural resources · Conducting four country case studies using the UNEP manual on the valuation of environmental and natural resources, in collaboration with institutions in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and North America, with the objective of reflecting and capturing the actual values and costs of natural resources · Preparation and wide distribution of policy papers on the valuation of environmental and natural resources with other relevant institutions · Provision of information and advice to users	· Training programmes on the use and application of the valuation of environmental and natural resources in the selected countries, focusing on the specific needs of the regions · Approaches for integrating the valuation of environmental and natural resources in decision-making through the better pricing of commodities and the efficient use and allocation of resources · Enhanced knowledge of development and trends in techniques for the valuation of environmental and natural resources · Information and advisory services	World Bank, UNSD, United Nations economic commissions, OECD and regional development banks, regional and subregional institutions.	250,000 (C)
2	*Reviewing the UNEP manual and training material on the valuation of environmental and natural resources, based on feedback and assessment of the outcome of the implementation of training programmes*	*Revised and updated versions of the manual and training material on the valuation of environmental and natural resources*	*same as above*	*103,125 (S1)*
3	*· Conducting an additional three national training courses and workshops* *· Conducting an additional four country case studies*	*· Training programmes on the use and application of the valuation of environmental and natural resources in the selected countries, focusing on the specific needs of the regions* *· Approaches for integrating the valuation of environmental and natural resources in decision-making through the better pricing of commodities, and the efficient use and allocation of resources*	*same as above*	*90,625 (S2)*

4.2.4	***Further the use and application of environmental and natural resource accounting (ERA)***			
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	· Conducting four national training courses and workshops, in collaboration with institutions in the five regions · Conducting two country case studies using the UNEP/UNSD manual, in collaboration with institutions in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and North America, with the objective of reflecting the depletion and degradation of environmental and natural resources in the system of national accounts for better and more informed planning and decision-making · Preparation and wide distribution of policy papers on ERA with the other relevant institutions · Provision of information and advice to users	· Training courses on the use and application of environmental and natural resource accounting in selected countries in the regions · Framework for the introduction of environmental and resource accounting in the selected countries · Enhanced knowledge of needs developments in ERA procedures and trends · Information and advisory services	World Bank, UNSD, UNDP, United Nations economic commissions, WWF, regional and subregional institutions	260,000 (C)
2	*Reviewing the UNEP/UNSD manual on ERA based on feedback and assessment of the outcome of the implementation of training programmes*	*Reviewed and updated versions of the manual and training material on ERA*	*same as above*	*83,000 (S1)*
3	*Conducting an additional two training courses and workshops*	*Training courses on the use and application of environmental and natural resource accounting in selected countries in the regions*	*same as above*	*72,300 (S2)*

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 4.3: ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

Issues to address:	Governments continue to require strengthened and effective legal and institutional regimes for the integration of environment and development. There is an increasing need to improve the implementation of and compliance with international and national environmental law. Many Governments still lack trained and informed officials and effective institutional processes for the development, implementation and enforcement of environmental legislation. For its effective operation UNEP requires the provision of legal advice to administrative offices, substantive programmes and convention Secretariats.
Legislative authority:	United Nations General Assembly resolutions 44/226, 44/227, 44/228, 44/229, 47/190 and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its fifty-first session; Agenda 21, in particular chapters 8, 17, 19, 38 and 39; Governing Council decisions 17/1, 17/9, 17/11, 17/25, 17/27, SSII/3, 18/1, 18/3, 18/9, 18/12, 18/21, 18/25, 18/29, 18/31, 18/32, 18/40, and relevant decisions of the Governing Council at its nineteenth session.
Objectives for 1998-1999	- To develop coherent global and regional legal regimes which address major environmental issues in the context of sustainable development; - To increase the effectiveness of national environmental policies, legislation and institutions in developing countries and countries with economies in transition; - To build national capacity in the field of environmental law and administration.
Strategic actions for 1998-1999	Continue to assist Governments with the implementation of Agenda 21, through the development of environmental law regimes at the international and national levels, based on the priorities identified in the Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law for the 1990's (Montevideo Programme II), in particular: 4.3.1 Further the evolution of international environmental law through the catalysing of international consensus-building and assistance with the development of legal mechanisms, instruments or regimes; 4.3.2 Continue UNEP legal capacity-building efforts by assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition, at their request, with: the implementation of international environmental agreements at the national level; and the development of national environmental legislation and institutions; 4.3.3 Continue providing environmental law training, education, and legal information; 4.3.4 In consultation with the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs (OLA), continue providing general legal services to both UNEP and the United Nations Office at Nairobi (UNON); 4.3.5 Information Unit on Conventions (IUC) - Support the implementation of environmental conventions by providing public information and media services to secretariats and by assisting Governments with capacity-building for national outreach programmes.

4.3.1 Further the evolution of international environmental law				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	Based on the priorities established by Governments at the meeting of Senior Government officials expert in environmental law for the mid-term review of the Montevideo the Governing Programme II (December 1996), and as approved by the Governing Council at its nineteenth session, assist Governments in the further implementation of the Montevideo Programme II.	Binding or non-binding international environmental legal mechanisms, instruments or regimes, in accordance with identified priorities	Governments, regional organizations, other United Nations agencies convention secretariats, non-governmental organizations	95,000 (C)[1]
2	Having completed regional meetings in Europe and South East Asia, undertake similar meetings in Africa, West Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean on the application of environmental norms by military establishments.	Reports and recommendations of the meetings and a global overview report on the issue	Governments, regional organizations, other United Nations agencies Convention Secretariats, non-governmental organizations	270,000 (C)
3	Continue promoting participation in and assisting Governments with the implementation of the Lusaka Agreement on Cooperative Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Flora and Fauna	· Forty government law enforcement officials trained · Improved coordination of law enforcement activities · Establishment of an independent secretariat and completed transfer of the UNEP interim secretariat responsibilities	Governments, regional organizations, other United Nations agencies convention secretariats, non-governmental organizations	850,000 (C)
	Continue providing legal support to work on the use of trade measures in multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) to ensure mutual compatibility and complementarity between MEAs and the global trade regime (Montevideo Programme II element S)	Reports and recommendations on means to ensure the mutual compatibility and complementarity of MEAs with GATT/WTO rules, to complement similar efforts within WTO	Governments, regional organizations, other United Nations agencies particularly WTO, convention secretariats, non-governmental organizations	200,000 (C)
	Assist Governments in the development of international legal instruments on POPs and other aspects of environmentally sound management of chemicals (cross reference to chemicals programme) (Montevideo Programme II element M)	International legal instruments on POPs and possibly on other aspects of environmentally sound management of chemicals, if sufficient international consensus exists for such	Governments, regional organizations, other United Nations agencies non-governmental organizations	250,000 (C)

[1] We have estimated that the cost of developing a legally binding instrument is roughly $ 3,500,000, and $ 1,400,000 for a non-binding instrument, including travel, reporting, meetings, staff costs, and supporting developing country participation. Governments, if this activity is endorsed, would have the option of either eliminating many or all of the other activities listed under the Environmental Law Programme or financially supporting this activity beyond the current allocation to Environmental Law.

6	Provide legal support to the integrated water programme in: · the development of additional regional seas agreements, in particular the development of a Caspian Sea agreement(s) · implementation of the Global Programme of Action for Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities · development of national and international legal instruments for fresh water management in accordance with priorities established by Governments · facilitating and catalysing the implementation of the environment-related elements of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea · legal assistance with regard to other water-related international instruments as agreed by Governments	Outputs may include: · legal opinions · draft legislation for the protection and environmental management of fresh and/or marine water resources · draft text of multilateral agreements for the protection and environmental management of fresh and/or marine water resources · legal comments · reports and recommendations	Governments, regional organizations, other United Nations agencies, including IMO, FAO, UNDP, and non-governmental organizations	200,000 (C)
7	*Further work as identified under 1 above, namely, based on the priorities established by Governments at the meeting of government officials expert in environmental law for the review of the Montevideo Programme II (December 1996), and as approved by the Governing Council at its nineteenth session, assist Governments in the further implementation of the Montevideo Programme II*	*Binding or non-binding international environmental legal mechanisms, instruments or regimes, in accordance with identified priorities*	*Governments, regional organizations, other United Nations agencies Convention Secretariats, non-governmental organizations*	*500,000 (S1)[a]*
8	*Further work as identified in 1 and 7 above, namely, based on the priorities established by Governments at the meeting of government officials expert in environmental law for the review of the Montevideo Programme II (December 1996), and as approved by the Governing Council at its nineteenth session, assist Governments in the further implementation of the Montevideo Programme II*	*Binding or non-binding international environmental legal mechanisms, instruments or regimes, in accordance with identified priorities*	*Governments, regional organizations, other United Nations agencies Convention Secretariats, non-governmental organizations*	*450,000 (S2)*

[a] *We have estimated that the cost of developing a legally binding instrument is roughly US$ 3,500,000, and US$ 1,400,000 for a non-binding instrument, including travel, reporting, meetings, staff costs, and supporting developing country participation. Governments, if this activity is endorsed, would have the option of either eliminating much or all of the other activities listed under the Environmental Law Programme or financially supporting this activity beyond the current allocation to Environmental Law.*

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4.3.2 Continue UNEP legal capacity-building efforts				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	Provide technical assistance to five developing countries or countries with economies in transition, at their request, for the formulation of national legislation for the implementation of international and regional environmental agreements (Montevideo Programme II, element A)	· Review reports on existing legal and institutional arrangements and recommendations for legal and institutional reforms · Draft legislation	Governments, other United Nations agencies, convention secretariats, non-governmental organizations, IUCN	500,000 (C)
2	Provide technical assistance to five developing countries or countries with economies in transition, in the review and formulation of national environmental legislation and policy, both cross-sectoral and sectoral, and the establishment of appropriate institutional frameworks (Montevideo Programme II, element A)	· Reports containing legislative review and recommendations for national action · Draft legislation · Enhanced national environmental policy	Governments, other United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, IUCN	500,000 (C)
3	Development of legislative guidelines/guidance materials to assist Governments in formulating appropriate environmental legislation	Legislative guidelines/ guidance materials	Governments, regional organizations, other United Nations agencies, convention secretariats, non-governmental organizations, other private sector parties	500,000 (C)
4	Provide technical assistance to Governments in the establishment of appropriate institutional structures and procedures for the implementation of national environmental legislation	Review reports on existing institutional arrangements and recommendations for their strengthening.	Governments, other United Nations agencies, convention secretariats, non-governmental organizations	275,000 (C)
5	*Provide technical assistance to three developing countries or countries with economies in transition, at their request, for the formulation of national legislation for the implementation of international and regional environmental agreements (Montevideo Programme II element A)*	· *Review reports on existing legal and institutional arrangements and recommendations for legal and institutional reforms* · *Draft legislation*	*Governments, other United Nations agencies, convention secretariats, non-governmental organizations, IUCN*	*210,000 (SI)*

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6	*Provide technical assistance to three developing countries or countries with economies in transition, in the review and formulation of national environmental legislation and policy, both cross-sectoral and sectoral, and the establishment of appropriate institutional frameworks (Montevideo Programme II element A)*	· *Reports containing legislative review and recommendations for national action* · *Draft legislation* · *Enhanced national environmental policy*	*Governments, other United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, IUCN*	*213,000 (S1)*
7	*Provide technical assistance to three developing countries or countries with economies in transition, at their request, for the formulation of national legislation for the implementation of international and regional environmental agreements (Montevideo Programme II, element A)*	· *Review reports on existing legal and institutional arrangements and recommendations for legal and institutional reforms.* · *Draft legislation*	*Governments, other United Nations agencies, convention secretariats, non-governmental organizations, IUCN.*	*210,000 (S2)*
8	*Provide technical assistance to three developing countries or countries with economies in transition, in the review and formulation of national environmental legislation and policy, both cross-sectoral and sectoral, and the establishment of appropriate institutional frameworks (Montevideo Programme II, element A)*	· *Reports containing legislative review and recommendations for national action* · *Draft legislation* · *Enhanced national environmental policy*	*Governments, other United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, IUCN*	*213,000 (S2)*

4.3.3 Continue providing environmental law training, education, and legal information				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	Provide training in environmental law to: (a) government officials and (b) academics, particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. (Montevideo Programme II, element G)	· Improved and additional training materials · Eight officials trained by attachment	Governments, regional organizations, other United Nations agencies, convention secretariats, non-governmental organizations, universities, research institutions	190,000 (C)
2	Promote the incorporation of environmental law into national education curricula and public awareness building	· Environmental law curricula · Public awareness materials	Governments, regional organizations, other United Nations agencies, convention secretariats, non-governmental organizations, universities, research institutions	100,000 (C)
3	Collect, review, analyse, produce and disseminate information on environmental law through publications and through additional mechanisms in collaboration with other institutions (Montevideo Programme II, element G)	• Several publications including: - *Register of International Treaties and Other Agreements in the Field of the Environment;* - *Selected Multilateral Treaties in the Field of the Environment; Biannual Bulletin of Environmental Law* • UNEP/IUCN integrated database on national and international environmental law	Governments, regional organizations, other United Nations agencies, convention secretariats, non-governmental organizations	220,000 (C)
4	*Organize one regional and three national workshops to provide training in environmental law to government officials in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. (Montevideo Programme II, element G)*	*30 - 90 government officials trained*	*Governments, regional organizations, other United Nations agencies, convention secretariats, non-governmental organizations, universities, research institutions*	*275,000 (SI)*

5	*Organize one global training programme to provide training in environmental law to government officials from developing countries and countries with economies in transition.*	*30 - 35 government officials trained*	*Governments, regional organizations, other United Nations agencies, convention secretariats, non-governmental organizations, universities, research institutions*	*325,000 (S2)*

4.3.4	*In consultation with the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs (OLA), continue providing general legal services to both UNEP and the United Nations Office at Nairobi (UNON)*			
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
	Provide legal services such as reviewing documents and correspondence, preparing agreements, providing advice, liaising with OLA, attending periodic meetings of United Nations legal advisors, advising in-house administrative and other committees	Outputs may include: · advice letters · legal agreements · legal comments; reports and recommendations	Other United Nations agencies, especially OLA	182,000 (C)

4.3.5	*Information Unit for Conventions (IUC) - Support the implementation of environmental conventions by providing public information and media services to secretariats and by assisting Governments with capacity-building for national outreach programmes.*			
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	Provide media relations and outreach services to secretariats, particularly for key meetings	Press releases, press conferences, press seminars	Convention secretariats, UNDP, GEF, UNITAR, WMO etc., non-governmental organizations, press associations	568,000 (C)
2	Develop a programme for building capacity and establishing convention-related outreach projects in developing countries	Increased cooperation between Governments on public information materials and programmes. Strengthened national public information programmes. More sharing of ideas and infrastructures, particularly by focal points for the Rio conventions.		
3	Produce and disseminate public information materials	High-quality information materials explaining specific conventions and their underlying issues		
4	*Expansion of activities under 1 to 3*	*Expanded outputs under 1 to 3*		*177,000 (S1)*
5	*Further expansion of activities under 1 to 3*	*Further expanded outputs under 1 to 3*		*177,000 (S2)*

SUBPROGRAMME 5: GLOBAL AND REGIONAL SERVICING AND SUPPORT

Through subprogramme 5 on global and regional servicing and support, general oversight of the implementation of the Environment Programme will be provided in the functional areas of assessment, policy and regional delivery.

In the field of assessment, UNEP will continue to review the state of the world's environment and provide early warning of environmental threats, principally through the production of global and regional state-of-the-environment assessments. Support will also be provided to improving the sectoral assessments that will be undertaken in subprogrammes 1, 2 and 3. At the same time, the global, regional, subregional and national sectoral assessments to be undertaken in subprogrammes 1 to 3 will be incorporated into the global and regional state-of-the-environment assessments to be undertaken in subprogramme 5.

To carry out the assessment work of this subprogramme effectively, priority will also be given to strengthen existing national and international institutional capacities for information processing and exchange. This will in addition strengthen the capacities of developing countries to take informed decisions concerning the management and sustainable use of their natural resources. Through improved communications and networking, Governments, international organizations and other institutions will also be provided greater access to the unique sources of data and information at UNEP.

Under this subprogramme, targeted scientific research for improved decision-making and environmental management will be promoted. Special attention will be given to linking targeted scientific research with the needs and priorities of international agreements such as the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as well as to the overall assessment work undertaken by UNEP.

The oversight policy work of UNEP will also be carried out by subprogramme 5. The objectives here are: (1) to develop policy recommendations and responses to major events and emerging environmental issues, (2) to promote collaboration among international and regional environmental conventions and related agreements, (3) to elaborate and promote a policy on gender and environment, and (4) to promote and lead system-wide coordination in the field of the environment at the policy level.

The overall implementation of the Environment Programme will be carried out with a strong regional delivery that will be provided under this subprogramme. The global work of UNEP will be translated into specific regional actions and will be strongly supported by its six regional offices. Moreover, through subprogramme 5, special consideration will be given to assessing the specific priorities and needs of the regions, taking them into account in formulating regional strategies for delivering the Environment Programme.

Proposed resource requirement

Programme element	Core funds (C)	Supplementary funds (S1)	Supplementary funds (S2)	as %*
5.1 Support to regional and subregional cooperation	7,200,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	9.0
5.2 Environmental assessment, regional networks and UNEPNET	15,680,000	4,900,000	4,900,000	19.6
5.2.1 Environmental assessment	4,960,000	1,550,000	1,550,000	
5.2.2 Coordination and promotion of policy relevant research	1,120,000	350,000	350,000	
5.2.3 Information for decision-making and action planning (ENRIN)	4,800,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	
5.2.4 Environmental information service	3,400,000	770,000	1,100,000	
5.2.5 Global communications and electronic services (UNEPNET/Mercure)	1,400,000	730,000	400,000	
5.3 Policy, Governing Council, interagency affairs and resource mobilization	9,360,000	2,925,000	2,925,000	11.7
5.3.1 Environmental citizenship, public information, awareness, education and outreach	6,400,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	
5.3.2 Interagency and policy affairs	2,240,000	700,000	700,000	
5.3.3 Resource mobilization	720,000	225,000	225,000	
Total	**32,240,000**	**10,075,000**	**10,075,000**	**40.3**

* As a percentage of the total programme budget.

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 5.1: SUPPORT TO REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL COOPERATION

Issues to address:	In response to geographically differentiated environmental concerns and interests, groups of countries have established cooperative regional and subregional frameworks. These frameworks provide effective mechanisms for the implementation of global environmental agreements as well as for addressing specific problems common to the participating States. UNEP should promote, support and work within these frameworks when implementing its programme. As an essential ingredient of support to the regions, UNEP provides advisory services to Governments. in particular through their ministries in charge of the environment.
Legislative authority:	General Assembly resolutions 44/228, 45/253, 47/190 and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its fifty-first session; Governing Council decisions 17/4, 17/14, 17/24, 17/27, 17/28, 17/32, 17/34 and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the Governing Council at its nineteenth session; Agenda 21, chapters 4, 8, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 36, 38, 40:38.
Objectives for 1998-1999	. Enhance the delivery of the UNEP Environment Programme at the regional and subregional levels; . Strengthen regional cooperation in addressing common environmental problems and issues; . Assist Governments in analysing and responding to specific environmental problems and issues.
Strategic actions for 1998-1999	5.1.1 Promotion of and support to regional and subregional cooperative frameworks; 5.1.2 Advisory services to Governments.

5.1.1 Promotion of and support to regional and subregional cooperative frameworks

	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	Promote new or support existing regional and subregional cooperative frameworks for environmental action, e.g., AMCEN, Latin America and the Caribbean Action Plan, Central American Alliance for Sustainable Development, Environment for Europe, CAMRE, and similar initiatives in other regions including countries with economies in transition	. Contribution to implantation of regional action plans . Contribution to the attainment of global environmental objectives through the coordinated and harmonized implementation of the plans	Regional economic commissions, regional and subregional organizations	1,200,000 (C)
2	*Expansion of activities above*	*Expanded outputs*		*500,000 (S1)*
3	*Expansion of activities above*	*Expanded outputs*		*500,000 (S2)*

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5.1.2 Advisory services to Governments				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	Provide, upon request, environmental policy and technical advice to ministries responsible for the environment in developing countries and countries with economies in transition	Specific problem-solving responses and policy guidance provided to requests from countries in the regions Developing countries and countries with economies in transition integrating environmental considerations into national development plans	UNDP (Capacity-21 Programme)	6,000,000 (C)
2	*Expansion of activities above*	*Expanded outputs*		*1,750,000 (S1)*
3	*Expansion of activities above*	*Expanded outputs*		*1,750,000 (S2)*

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 5.2: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT, REGIONAL NETWORKS AND UNEPNET/MERCURE

5.2.1 Environmental Assessment	
Issues to address:	The need to keep under review the state of the world's environment, provide early warning of environmental threats, improve access to and integration of multidisciplinary information, and enhance capabilities to use, at the regional and global levels, the information for decision-making purposes, action planning and policy setting.
Legislative authority:	General Assembly resolutions 46/217, 48/192 and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its fifty-first session; Governing Council decisions 18/27c, 18/28, 18/40 and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the Governing Council at its nineteenth session; Agenda 21, chapters 31, 35, 38 and 40.
Objectives for 1998-1999	· Coordinate the production of Global Environment Outlook-2, through a global network of assessment centres, regional consultations, inter-national working groups and the United Nations system-wide Earthwatch; · Coordinate a participatory assessment process by the global scientific community, and provide a forum for cooperation between donors and recipient countries and effective cooperation between major global sustainable development report procedures; · Contribute to the production of the *World Resources Report* (WRI/UNDP/World Bank/UNEP); · Assist countries for state-of-the-environment report production through, *inter alia*, the production of a state-of-the-environment training guide; · Contribute to global, regional and national efforts to develop and use sustainable development indicators; · Support global monitoring/assessment programmes including the Global Observing Systems, GEMS, Forest Resource Assessment 2000, assessment of Land-based Sources of pollution, POPs, polar regions, etc.
Strategic actions for 1998-1999	5.2.1.1 Provide periodic, scientifically-sound, policy-relevant environment assessments.

5.2.1.1 Provide periodic, scientifically-sound, policy-relevant environment assessments (State-of-the-Environment Unit)

	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	Coordinate production of the second issue in the Global Environment Outlook report series, through: a global network of assessment collaborating centres; regional policy consultations; four working groups on data, models and indicators, scenarios, and policy; collaboration with the scientific community and the United Nations system-wide Earthwatch. The Global Environment Outlook report series provides a rallying point for a global participatory assessment process	· Global Environment Outlook-2 · Report on the global network of assessment collaboration centres · Reports of the Global Environment Outlook working groups · Report on the regional consultative mechanism · Report on the United Nations participation in Global Environment Outlook through the United Nations system-wide Earthwatch · Report on cooperation with the scientific community through SCOPE	List of collaborating centres, DPCSD, World Bank, Earth Council, UNU, United Nations organizations through Earthwatch, regional intergovernmental bodies and regional economic commissions, SCOPE	1,850,000 (C)
	Expansion of activities under 1 *Expansion of activities under 1*	· *Technical report on alternative scenarios* · *Subregional consultation reports (for two regions)* · *Technical report on the set of linked models in support of decision-making* · *Subregional consultation reports (for 4 regions)*	*Subregional intergovernmental organizations and groupings for sustainable development*	*200,000 (S1)* *400,000 (S2)*
2	Operate a global network of assessment collaborating centres, that provides assessment and policy guidance to regional and global environmental forums; provides a forum for cooperation between donors in building capacities in developing countries for integrated, policy relevant assessments and forecasts; provides input to the Global Environment Outlook report series, WRR, indicator development, state-of-the-environment report productions; and effectively links with the EIN, EIS and regional offices programmes. *Expansion of activities under 2* *Expansion of activities under 2*	· A global participatory assessment process, providing support and co-ordination to all UNEP assessment activities from a regional base · Regional integrated and policy relevant studies · Report on the annual meeting of collaborating centres · *Two regional versions of global scenarios* · *Report on the staff exchange programme* · *Two regional versions of the set of linked models and model results*	Collaborating centres in developing countries; major donors *RIVM, SEI, GRID, WRI*	870,000 (C) *200,000 (S1)* *400,000 (S2)*

3	Contribute to the production of the World Resources Report, in alternate years to the Global Environment Outlook report, jointly with WRI, UNDP and the World Bank	• WRR 1998-99	WRI, World Bank, UNDP	620,000 (C)
4	Assist countries and regions with state-of-the-environment report production, through *inter alia* the development of a training guide based on the state-of-the-environment *Source book*; support to countries in the use of indicator based state-of-the-environment reports, or other types of state-of-the-environment reports as requested by countries.	• Project proposals on state-of-the-environment reporting for potential donors (catalyse resources)	Environment Canada, RIVM, GRID/Arendal, GRID/Bangkok, DPCSD	270,000 (C)
	Expansion of activities under 4	• *A training manual complementing the state-of-the-environment* source book • *Some national and regional state-of-the-environment reports supported by UNEP*	*Environment Canada, RIVM, GRID/Arendal, GRID/Bangkok, DPCSD, national Governments, regional bodies*	*300,000 (S1)*
	Expansion of activities under 4	• *Field testing of the training manual complementing the state-of-the-environment* source book • *More national and regional state-of-the-environment reports supported by UNEP*	*Environment Canada, RIVM, GRID/Arendal, DPCSD, national Governments, regional bodies, collaborating centre network*	*200,000 (S2)*
5	Contribute to global, regional and national efforts to develop and make operational sustainable development indicators, including the DPCSD coordinated indicator work, World Bank/FAO/UNEP/UNDP land quality indicators, etc.	• Project proposals on indicators for potential donors (catalyse resources) • Support to the further development of the DPCSD coordinated menu of sustainable development indicators • Support to the World Bank, FAO, UNDP, UNEP programme on land quality indicators (LQI); an LQI information system prototype	DPCSD, World Bank, FAO, UNDP, WRI	500,000 (C)
	Expansion of activities under 5	• *Menu of meaningful sustainable development indicators, reviewed by collaborating centres* • *LQI information system prototype*	*DPCSD, World Bank, FAO, UNDP, WRI, global network of collaborating centres*	500,000 (S1)
	Expansion of activities under 5	• *Menu of meaningful sustainable development indicators tested in a number of countries* • *Menu of LQI, LQI information system prototype tested in a number of countries*	*DPCSD, World Bank, FAO, UNDP, WRI, global network of collaborating centres, relevant national institutes*	*300,000 (S2)*

6	Support the global monitoring and assessment programmes conducted by groups of United Nations agencies and national and international institutes, including the Global Observing System, Global Forest Resource Assessment, GEMS and relevant in-house assessments such as Land Based Sources of Pollution, POPs, Polar regions etc.	• Project proposals for potential donors, including proposals for GTOS, capacity-building and assessment production in the framework of GEMS/Water and Air (catalyse resources). • Two or three sectoral publications ensuing from the global monitoring and assessment programmes, such as Global Forest Resource Assessment, GEMS/Water, GEMS/Air, Global Observing System, the land use and land cover (LUC) programme etc.	WHO, WMO, UNESCO, FAO, ICSU, monitoring networks etc.	850,000 (C)
	Expansion of activities under 6	• *Sectoral assessments and publications ensuing from the global monitoring and assessment programmes, such as GEMS/Water, GEMS/Air, Global Observing System, the LUC programme.*	*WHO, WMO, UNESCO, FAO, ICSU, monitoring sites and networks etc.*	*350,000 (S1)*
	Expansion of activities under 6	• *Some capacity-building activities and technical guidelines*	*WHO, WMO, UNESCO, FAO, ICSU, national institutes participating in monitoring programmes and networks etc.*	*250,000 (S2)*

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5.2.2 Coordination and promotion of policy-relevant research	
Issues to address:	A coordinated approach to scientific research is essential to informed decision-making for environmentally sustainable development. Currently, however there is a lack of established and coherent policies in the domain of environment, suggesting a pressing need for coordinated policy research. At the same time, the functioning of natural systems ultimately determines the sustainable development potential of the Earth and will correspondingly impact on the possibility of future ecological harmony between man and nature. To address fully the critical linkages in the biosphere which underlie these issues a coordinated international science effort is necessary. In dealing with these issues, local expertise and multidisciplinary teams distilled from regional networks and/or research groups should be sought wherever possible.
Legislative authority:	Agenda 21, chapters 35 and 38; where appropriate, relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its fifty-first session and relevant decisions of the Governing Council at its nineteenth session
Objectives for 1998-1999	- Promote targeted scientific research and review of key environmental issues; - Continue cosponsorship of CGIAR.
Strategic actions for 1998-1999	5.2.2.1 Promote targeted scientific and policy research to fill knowledge gaps in critical environmental areas

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5.2.2.1 *Promote targeted scientific research in critical environmental areas*				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	Continue the promotion of targeted scientific research and review of key environmental issues following on from the initiatives established in Governing Council decision 18/9. This includes strengthening established partnerships with CGIAR, SCOPE and IGBP, and fostering additional partnerships with key collaborating centres around the globe [Links to 1.1; Biodiversity 1.2; Land 1.3, Water Assessment, Global Environment Outlook and State-of-the-environment; Environmental Information Service 5.2.4]	A limited series of strategic scientific reports and critical reviews, building on the experience of the 1996-1997 programme, of key and emerging environmental issues relevant to policy development in areas such as: invasive species, response of ecosystems to human demands for resources, behaviour of large ecosystems, environmental indicators, baseline data for sustainable agriculture productivity	CGIAR, SCOPE, IGBP, key collaborating centres	250,000 (C)
	Expansion of activities under 1	*Revised strategy and policy documents for promoting relevant targeted scientific research*	*CGIAR, SCOPE, IGBP, key collaborating centres*	*50,000 (S1)*
		Three international workshops to consolidate the strategic development of targeted scientific research to fill knowledge gaps in critical environmental areas	*CGIAR, SCOPE, IGBP, key collaborating centres, and other regional and international partners*	*100,000 (S1)*
		Identification and support to selective testing of improved sustainable agricultural strategies, with special emphasis on food security, and environmental sustainability and protection	*CGIAR, SCOPE, IGBP, key collaborating centres, and other regional and international partners*	*350,000 (S2)*
2	Cosponsorship of CGIAR	Continuing cosponsorship of CGIAR, to support targeted scientific research for developing and/or improving sustainable agricultural strategies, but at a significantly reduced level of core commitment	CGIAR, World Bank, FAO	870,000 (C)
	Expansion of activities under 2	*Extended support to CGIAR*		*200,000 (S1)*

5.2.3 Information for decision-making and action planning	
Issues to address:	In spite of many international efforts, the gap in the availability, quality, standardization and accessibility of environmental data in both developed and developing countries continues to increase. Developing countries and those with economies in transition, in particular, continue to need support in developing capacities to deliver meaningful environmental data and information for informed decisions on the sustainable use of natural resources. It remains difficult to obtain support for information and database networking facilities, infrastructures and institutional arrangements to handle and deliver such data and information efficiently to users. National capacities to provide scientific and technical referral systems need constant maintenance to ensure quick access to information and expertise as a basis for action. Existing national and international mechanisms for information processing and exchange, and the provision of related technical assistance, need coordination and strengthening so that effective and equitable access to information can be secured at the local, provincial, national and international levels in an appropriate form, subject to national sovereignty and intellectual property rights and without unnecessary duplication.
Legislative authority:	Agenda 21, chapter 40; where appropriate, relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its fifty-first session; Governing Council decision 18/40 and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the Governing Council at its nineteenth session.
Objectives for 1998-1999	• Develop cooperative agreements on regional strategies to generate, use and apply environmental and natural resource data and information, and to mobilize regional network data and information resources for the assessment and management of environmental issues at the national and regional levels; • Provide technical assistance to national and international governmental organizations to catalyse data and information management capacity development and the production and use of national, subregional and regional data sets.
Strategic actions for 1998-1999	5.2.3.1 Establish collaborative agreements and design, support and service regionally based environment and natural resource information networking mechanisms to develop mutually supportive geo-referenced, bibliographical and institutional databases and methods to exchange and transfer data related to environmental assessment and management; 5.2.3.2 Evaluate the need for and promote and facilitate capacity development and enhancement in environmental data and information management in appropriate institutions and programmes participating in the UNEP collaborative assessment framework [see also programme elements 5.1 - Environmental assessment, and 5.4 - Environmental information services.]

5.2.3..1 Support and service regional environment and natural resources information networking (ENRIN)				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	Develop cooperative agreements on regional strategies to expand and consolidate existing intergovernmental organizational programmes and institutions mandated by countries to generate, use and apply environmental and natural resource data and information in support of assessments and reports, and mobilize network data and information resources to set priorities, formulate policies and generate action plans [interlinkages with Water 1.1; Biodiversity 1.2; Land 1.3; Assessment 5.1; Regional cooperation 5.2; Functional link and interdependence with Environmental information systems 5.2.4].	• Coordinated strategies and action plans and functioning networks in each of the developing regions, including countries with economies in transition: Target (C): 3 regions, 8 networks *Target (S1): 4 regions, 10 networks* *Target (S2): 5 regions, 12 networks* • Mobilized network data sources and support as evidenced by demonstrable information flow and inputs to sectoral and regional assessments and to national decision processes: Target (C): 4 subregional and 6 national state-of-the-environment reports *Target (S1): 5 subregional and 10 national state-of-the-environment reports* *Target (S2): 6 subregional and 10 national state-of-the-environment reports* • Technical networking, data and database management support services provided to national and international institutional partners • Environmental sub-thesauruses developed and made available to network partners • *Environmental thesauruses adjusted, re-developed and distributed to network partners as appropriate* • Technical advisory services to UNEP subprogrammes, national focal points and external agencies on environmental information facilities development • *Enhance technical advisory services to UNEP subprogrammes, national focal points and external agencies on environmental information facilities development.*	National Governments, regional and subregional organizations (e.g; ASEAN, ICIMOD, MERCOSUR, SACEP, SADC, SPREP, CEP, etc.), inter-governmental organizations, including regional United Nations commissions, development banks, UNDP, United Nations agencies (UNITAR, UNESCO) and bilateral donors	2,950,000 (C) *360,000 (S1)* *670,000 (S2)*

5.2.3.2 Facilitate capacity development and enhancement of data and information management				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	Provide technical assistance to national and international governmental organizations in regions with developing and transitional economies to catalyse the development of national, subregional and regional data sets and databases for key sectors and issues to support assessment and reporting; establish bibliographical and scientific and technical query-response services; undertake needs assessments and devise strategies and projects to transfer geographical and management information technology and assessment and reporting methodology to support environmental assessment and management [interlinkages with Water 1.1; Biodiversity 1.2; Land 1.3; Assessment 5.2.1; Regional cooperation 5.2; functional link and interdependence with Environmental information systems 5.2.4 and 5.2.3.1 - ENRIN]	• Data and database management needs assessments, feasibility studies completed and capacity development projects formulated: Target (C): 10 formulated projects for submission to donors; 8 capacity development projects initiated with seed funding *Target (S1): 15 formulated projects for submission to donors; 12 capacity development projects initiated with seed funding* *Target (S2): 15 formulated projects for submission to donors; 15 capacity development projects initiated with seed funding* • Develop and facilitate maintenance and training for environmental exchange and referral services: Target (C): 5 countries and associated training courses *Target (S1): 12 countries and associated training courses* *Target (S2): 15 countries and associated training courses* • Baseline, cross sectoral environment and natural resource data-sets available in each cooperating institution: Target (C): 6 issue-based data-sets per region; 6 countries with national "starter sets" *Target (S1): 10 issue-based data-sets per region; 8 countries with national "starter sets"* *Target (S2): 12 issue-based data-sets per region; 15 countries with national "starter sets"*	Governments, specifically UNEP national focal point agencies; regional authorities (inter-governmental organizations - ASEAN, ICIMOD, MERCOSUR, SACEP, SADC, SPREP, CEP, etc.), UNEP collaborating centres, media, non-governmental organizations (ELCI), US-EPA, UNDP/SDN, United Nations regional commissions, multilateral and bilateral donor partners	1,850,000 (C) *1,140,000 (S1)* *830,000 (S2)*

5.2.4 Environmental information service	
Issues to address:	Agenda 21 stressed the need to improve access to environmental data and information worldwide. UNEP, in its role as the voice of the environment, must ensure that the world community has unfettered and coordinated access to its information resources, as well as to environmental information in general. UNEP should maintain its leading role in enhancing access to unique sources of data and information, and in leveraging the filling of data and information gaps. There needs to be improved coordination among environmental, demographic, social and developmental data and information activities, and the mechanisms of information management and delivery need to be harmonized.
Legislative authority:	Agenda 21, chapter 40; where appropriate, relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its fifty-first session; Governing Council decision 18/40 and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the Governing Council at its nineteenth session.
Objectives for 1998-1999	• Maintain and operate an integrated and open information system for a "one-stop shopping" query response to link all UNEP information resources; • Maintain and support the decentralized network of INFOTERRA national focal points as s framework for the exchange of environmental information and scientific and technical query-response services; • Maintain and support the decentralized network of GRID centres to provide and analyse geo-referenced data sets and databases focusing on the state of the environment and the sustainable use and management of natural resources.
Strategic actions for 1998-1999	5.2.4.1 Environmental information access services: design, implement and maintain a coordinated system for UNEP environmental information exchange; 5.2.4.2 INFOTERRA - global environmental information exchange services: maintain technical secretariat support services to coordinate national institutional information networks; 5.2.4.3 GRID - global network of geo-referenced data centres: maintain technical secretariat support services to coordinate institutional data and information networks.

5.2.4.1 Environmental information access services				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	Maintain and operate an integrated and open information system for a "one-stop shopping" query-response, seamlessly linking all UNEP information resources with the global information infrastructure through standard information locator systems Participate actively in G7 Global Information Society initiatives. Linkages with activities under Environmental assessment V/5.2.1	• Access points to the world at large through operational Internet and world-wide-web connections, and appropriate bulletin-board systems • Operational information locator system inter-operable with other systems under development within the global information infrastructure • Selected information sets on a variety of media, e.g., CD-ROM • Collaborative access arrangements in place with five additional environmental centres and United Nations agencies • Twenty prototype national state-of the-environment home pages operational	UNEP collaborating centres, G7/ENRM, CEOS	930,000 (C)
2	*Further expand operations under 1*	• *Additional twenty prototype national state-of-the-environment home pages operational.*		*330,000 (S2)*

5.2.4.2 INFOTERRA				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	Maintain and service a decentralized network of UNEP national focal point environmental information facilities as a framework for the exchange of environmental information and scientific and technical query-response services. Linkages with UNEPNET 5.2.4.1 to ensure institutional linkages between national, regional service centres and UNEP information sources and ENRIN regional networking and capacity development 5.2.3.1	• Institutional network of UNEP focal points maintained and serviced; target: to maintain and service the current network (1) with (171 participating countries) • Environmental sub-thesaurus maintained and disseminated to network partners, target: to maintain updated the 1400 entries • Limited technical advisory services to UNEP subprogrammes, national focal points and external agencies on environmental information facilities development	Governments, specifically UNEP national focal point agencies; regional authorities (inter-governmental organizations), UNEP collaborating centres, media, non-governmental organizations (ELCI), US-EPA, UNDP/SDN, United Nations regional commissions	1,050,000 (C)

	Expansion of activities under 1	• *Enhancements of the institutional network of UNEP focal points; maintenance and service to that network; target: one network with two regional sub-networks (176 countries)* • *Improvement, enhancement and maintenance of environmental sub-thesauruses; dissemination of such thesauruses through the network to all partners; target: 1600 entries* • *One additional regional workshop organized in coordination with ENRIN and GRID* • *Technical advisory services to UNEP subprogrammes, national focal points and external agencies on environmental information facilities development*		*330,000 (S1)*
	Further expansion of activities under 1 (INFOTERRA)	• *Institutional network of UNEP focal points maintained and serviced; target: one network with three regional sub-networks (180 countries)* • *Improvement, enhancement and maintenance of environmental sub-thesauruses; dissemination of such thesauruses through the network to all partners; target: 1800 entries* • *Two additional regional workshops organized in coordination with ENRIN and GRID* • *Technical advisory services to UNEP subprogrammes, national focal points and external agencies on environmental information facilities development*		*330,000 (S2)*

5.2.4.3 GRID				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	Maintain and service a decentralized network of centres able to provide and analyse geo-referenced datasets and databases focusing on the sustainable use and management of natural resources to support assessments, reporting, policy formulation and planning for environmental management, and to provide access to analytical tools and tools to standardize the archiving, storage and dissemination of environmental data and databases. Linkages with UNEPNET 5.2.4.1 and ENRIN 5.2.3.1 regional networking and capacity development	• Network of GRID custodian data centres maintained; target: one network (11 centres) • GRID network meta-databases finalized, maintained and updated by participating agencies; target: one meta-database • Data resources and technical capabilities of the centres mobilized for environmental assessment, planning and management purposes; support to subprogramme 1.0, Sustainable management and use of resources and subprogramme 5.1, Environmental assessment; target: one jointly implemented project, one database	GRID Arendal, Norway, GRID-Sioux Falls, USA (USGS/NASA), University of Geneva, Asian Institute of Technology (Bangkok), Japan (Tsukuba), Canada (CCRS Ottawa), Poland (Warsaw), ICAIR (New Zealand), INPE (Brasil) ICIMOD (Nepal), WCMC (United Kingdom). UNDP, World Bank, regional development banks, subregional inter-governmental organizations	1,420,000 (C)
	Expansion of activities under 1 (GRID)	• *Network of GRID custodian data centres maintained; target: one network (15 centres)* • *GRID network meta-databases maintained and updated by participating agencies; target: one meta-database (>4500 entries)* • *Two additional projects implemented and two additional databases created as support to subprogramme 1.0, Sustainable management and use of resources and subprogramme 5.1, Environmental assessment; target: two databases* • *One additional analytical and modelling tools initiated, tested or made available through the network; target: two tools*		*440,000 (S1)*

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	Expansion of activities under 1	• *Network of GRID custodian data centres maintained; target: one network (18 centres)* • *GRID network meta-databases maintained and updated by participating agencies; target: one meta-database (> 7500 entries)* • *Three additional projects implemented and three additional databases created as support to subprogramme 1.0, Sustainable management and use of resources and subprogramme 5.1, Environmental assessment; target: three databases* • *Two additional analytical and modelling tools initiated, tested or made available through the network; target: two tools*		*440,000 (S2)*

5.2.5 Global communications and electronic services (UNEPNET/Mercure)	
Issues to address:	Requirement for an operational infrastructure, based on the Mercure satellite telecommunications facility, enabling UNEP staff to be able to communicate and exchange information efficiently and cost-effectively via industry-standard network services with colleagues within the organization, with their peers and collaborators in other institutions; for UNEP to provide its external constituency with integrated, effective and efficient access to its information products and services; for targeted information products and services to be implemented.
Legislative authority:	Where appropriate, relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its fifty-first session; Governing Council decisions 17/38, 18/47 and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the Governing Council at its nineteenth session.
Objectives for 1998-1999	· Operational and reliable Mercure telecommunications system serving UNEP and partner institutions; · Operational, reliable, secure, integrated and open information system for global network services - UNEPNET - in support of programmatic activities of UNEP and fully integrated with the global information infrastructure; · Integration of UNEP information service mechanisms with accepted standards and practices of the global information infrastructure partners.
Strategic actions for 1998-1999	5.2.5.1 Global communications services (UNEPNET/Mercure): · Form a secretariat-type body co-funded by UNEP and one or more donor nations; · Operate and maintain a coordinated operational system for information exchange within and beyond UNEP and partner institutions; · Coordinate operation of the Mercure satellite telecommunications facility through the Swiss telecommunications authority; · Implement industry-standard information locator system technology; · Undertake Mercure utilization activities in partnership with external institutions.

5.2.5.1 Global communications services (UNEPNET/Mercure)				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1.	Within a co-funded secretariat-type body: a) Facilitate the operation and provision of spares to Mercure in a contractual arrangement with the Swiss PTT and INTELSAT b) Operate a reliable, secure, integrated internet-based information system - UNEPNET - supporting UNEP programme activities c) Initiate pilot projects for UNEPNET/ Mercure and broaden the network to additional sites	• Operational Mercure stations *(15)*, Mercure network control facility (1) and UNEPNET access points (6) • Operational UNEP Internet domains centrally coordinated from Nairobi and operating in coordination with other network providers globally • Operational servers hosting UNEP information products available to wide-area information systems, including the World-Wide Web, Gopher, FTP, etc. • Operational services providing on-line access by permanent representatives to specialized information products relating to the Committee of Permanent Representatives and the Governing Council • Access by UNEP staff to the world at large through operational Internet and World-Wide-Web connections	Governments of Mercure donor nations, Governments and host institutions of Mercure facilities, European Space Agency, the Mercure board, donor nation(s) co-funding a secretariat-like body to the level of an additional $1,400,000, Internet network information centres, NASA, NOAA, NASDA and other environmental information generators, GRID-Arendal	1,400,000 (C)
	Establish a fully funded operations service within UNEP to operate and maintain UNEPNET/Mercure	• *Centrally operated and managed UNEPNET/Mercure within the Environment Programme* • *Pilot activities initiated on a separately-funded, case-by-case basis in collaboration with GRID-Arendal*	*As above*	*730,000 (S1)*

	Enhance activities under 1 above, namely: *Extend UNEPNET services through increased connectivity and accessibility to UNEPNET by developing countries. Linkages with Environmental Assessment and ENRIN, 5.2.3.1 activities* *Implement enhanced network operation reliability, integrity and security* *Implement additional Mercure utilization activities in partnership with major environmental data generators and providers, and with national participating host institutions*	• *Tailored environmental information products (5) in regular production and delivery via Mercure to participating host institutions*	*Mercure participating host institutions and their governments, NASA, NOAA, NASDA and other environmental information generators*	*400,000 (S2)*

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PROGRAMME ELEMENT 5.3: POLICY, GOVERNING COUNCIL, INTER-AGENCY AFFAIRS AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

5.3.1 Environmental citizenship, public information, awarness, education and outreach	
Issues to address:	The concept of environmental citizenship embodies the idea that people and their organizations have a responsibility to protect and improve the environment. It focuses on individual choices, values and attitudes, because their combined effects determine human impacts on the environment. Environmental awareness, public information and education are integral parts of this concept and therefore critical for strengthening the capacity of people to address environmental issues, improving the quality of life and achieving sustainable development. This is the basis for behaviour change and skills that promote effective public participation in decision-making, taking action and living sustainably.
Legislative authority:	General Assembly resolutions 50/81 and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its fifty-first session; UNEP Governing Council decisions 17/1, 17/9, 17/11, 17/32, 18/1, 18/4, 18/7, 18/9, 18/26, 18/27, 18/37, 18/38, 18/39 and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the Governing Council at its nineteenth session and Agenda 21, in particular chapter 38, 38.22, 38.30, 38.31, 38.32, 38.34 and 38.35.
Objectives for 1998-1999	• To achieve responsible behaviour (environmental citizenship) through motivation, information, understanding and involvement; • To build broad support for environmental issues and actions, elevating the profile of UNEP in the process; • To promote the empowerment of selected groups strategically relevant to the advancement of the environmental agenda.
Strategic actions for 1998-1999	5.3.1.1 Promoting and assisting people's participation in environmental management through information sharing and increased understanding of environmental issues; 5.3.1.2 Generating public information and communications; 5.3.1.3 Servicing institutional (in-house) information needs.

5.3.1.1 Promoting people's participation through increased understanding of environmental issues				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	**Environmental citizenship:**			
	• Foster value changes and stimulate environmentally responsible behaviour, lifestyles and action through motivation, information and education	• Targeted public education campaigns on environmental issues solutions through community responses	Consumer unions, parliamentarians, service organizations, international and regional non-governmental organizations, private sector, universities, schools, sponsors	400,000 (C)
	• *Develop and promote environmental ethics and gender sensitized environmental action as well as endorse independent initiatives complementary to UNEP projects*	• *Community oriented and gender sensitized publications/periodicals, including* Our Planet, *films, videos, radio programmes, joint workshops and capacity building ventures*		600,000 (S1)
	• *Further promote environmental citizenship and support independent initiatives complementary to UNEP projects*	• *Further work on gender sensitized programmes including campaigns, joint regional and global workshops and capacity-building ventures, support to international campaigns*		*600,000 (S2)*

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2	**Empowerment of selected agents of change:** • Empower selected groups which are strategically important to the advancement of the environmental agenda (environmental non-governmental organizations, parliamentarians, local authorities, private business, indigenous people, children, youth and women) to facilitate their environmental initiatives and actions. Spread the environmental message through mass movements such as sport, and work with religious groups	• International and regional networks of non-governmental organizations, including national/liaison committees, local communities and special groups (e.g., children, youth, women, indigenous peoples)	National/liaison committees and other non-governmental organizations, selected major groups including children, youth, women, indigenous peoples, religious groups, International Olympic Committee and sports community, educational and training centres, sponsors	1,100,000 (C)
	• *Collaborate with educational and training centres; strengthen the UNEP youth/children programme and outreach to other selected major groups*	• *Outreach Network magazine; UNEP Global Youth Forum, UNEP International Children's Conference, non-governmental organization training seminars; joint projects with IOC and sports associations, including a workshop on sport and the environment*		*400,000 (S1)*
	• *Collaborate with training centres and extended support to selected non-governmental organizations and major groups.*	• *Support to selected non-governmental organization newsletters; joint projects with religious and youth groups; network of youth advisors*		*400,000 (S2)*

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5.3.1.2 Generating public information and communications				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	**Regional information activities:**			
	• Enforce and support regional delivery of UNEP global initiatives on environmental citizenship through public information and awareness campaigns, strengthening of cooperation with non-governmental organizations and outreach to selected major groups	• National/liaison committees	Governments, media, national/liaison committees and other non-governmental organizations, major groups, sponsors	2,500,000 (C)
2	**Public information and awareness:**			
	• Prepare environmental information materials in close collaboration with programme units and regional offices, and disseminate this information to the public through the mass media as well as publications to alert and keep the public informed on specific environmental issues and UNEP priorities and activities.	• Publications and periodicals, including home pages and bulletins on WWW/Internet, posters, exhibits, internal UNEP/UNON films, videos, stills, media releases, features and supplements, information kits	Governments, DPI, United Nations organizations, JUNIC, UNICs, media organizations and networks, non-governmental organizations, major groups, publishers, TVE, other partners/multipliers, sponsors	
	• Develop and implement global environmental information and awareness programmes and assist the programme units and other partners in organizing special events and promotional campaigns to mobilize people for environmental action	• World Environment Day, Global-500 awards, UNEP Sasakawa Environment Prize, UNEP/United Nations days, decades, conferences (e.g. Ozone, Oceans, Biodiversity, Water, etc.), Clean up the World Campaign		
	• *Generate greater awareness of UNEP and its priorities and promote the programme.*	• *Additional publications including* Our Planet, *films/videos and radio programmes with external partners TVE, WETV*		*962,500 (S1)*
	• *Develop and implement programmes with goodwill ambassadors and Global 500 laureates*	• *Goodwill ambassadors, extended global media coverage*		
	• *Organize, in cooperation with programme units and regional offices, special UNEP events and promotional campaigns*	• *Promotion campaigns and global launches of United Nations-UNEP major initiatives and publications; the global media surveys; support to Global-500 Forum*		*862,000 (S2)*
	• *Further develop publications and marketing activities, promote the programme and "sell" the whole of UNEP as a single product*	• *Additional publications, including promotion materials, surveys of selected audiences*		

5.3.1.3 Servicing institutional (in-house) information needs

	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	**Services:** Fulfil UNEP (including all the programme units, regional and outposted offices, administration and IPA) and UNON in-house needs for capacity-building, programme support and service functions, including media and library services, regular analysis of the world media and briefing to UNEP senior management, speechwriting, audio-visual production and coordination, editorial assistance, production of printed matter, promotion, support to fund raising, distribution and public query-response services	• Information, media and public relations services to Programme, UNEP core public information services to the regional offices, national committees and major United Nations partners; speeches, briefings, UNEP printed materials, including graphics, design and production, storage and international distribution • UNEP and UNON films, videos, exhibits, posters, audio-visual services to conferences and events • rapid response to, or forwarding of, public inquiries, library services and visitor guiding at UNEP headquarters • *extended services* • *extended services*	Media, United Nations organizations in Nairobi, DPI, DPCSD, NGLS, JUNIC, UNICs, national/liaison committees, Governments, libraries, information networks, databanks	2,400,000 (C) *37,500 (S1)* *138,000 (S2)*

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5.3.2 Inter-agency and policy affairs	
5.3.2.1 Policy development and response: environmental issues, events, needs and trends	
Issues to address:	· Development, coordination and communication of policy positions, direction and guidance on cross-sectoral, overall and sectoral issues relating to environmental protection and improvement, and their relationship to sustainable development and to international environmental and development co-operation; · Information exchange among environmental policy-makers and institutions and bodies involved in influencing environmental policy and its implementation; · Ensuring policy-sensitivity and relevance in global and regional environmental assessments, including the UNEP Global Environment Outlook reports; · Strengthening institutional capacities in integrated environmental policy design, review and assessments and their application in decision making; · Ensure effective follow-up to the 1997 special session of the General Assembly and integration of its recommendations into the UNEP work programme.
Legislative authority:	Where appropriate, relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its fifty-first session; Governing Council decisions 18/1, 18/2, 18/7, 18/13, 18/16, 18/17, 18/27 (a) and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the Governing Council at its nineteenth session; Agenda 21 chapter 38, sections 38.22 (a), 38.22(b) and 38.22 (m)
Objectives for 1998-1999	· To guide the formulation of overreaching policy responses by UNEP to emerging environmental issues and events; · To inform and advise Governments, intergovernmental organizations, CSD, United Nations agencies, development institutions, research institutions, professional bodies and non-governmental organizations on UNEP policy design and responses.
Strategic actions for 1998-1999	5.3.2.1.1 Development, dissemination and advocacy of policy recommendations and responses; 5.3.2.1.2 Information exchange and institutional strengthening for effective environmental policy; 5.3.2.1.3 Internal coordination of policy-relevant responses, advocacy and assessments.

5.3.2.1.1	***Development, dissemination and advocacy of policy recommendations and responses***			
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	Formulation and communication of policy positions, advice and recommendations on environment-related issues and their linkages to sustainable development and to international environmental and development cooperation	Reports, statements, documents, feature articles	inter-governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, United Nations agencies, policy research bodies	140,000 (C)
2	Formulation and catalysis of policy responses to emergent environmental issues and events and to specific requests for advice and information from Governments, non-governmental organizations, major groups, scientific and policy research bodies, professional associations and United Nations agencies	Policy inputs, statements, reports, position papers, briefs	Governments, professional bodies, United Nations agencies, inter-governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations	125,000 (C)
3	Participation in, and contribution to, intergovernmental, scientific, development, professional and major groups' forums and meetings, to catalyse and advance effective policy development and advocacy.	Statements, conference/meeting reports, position papers	inter-governmental organizations, CSD, OECD, development bodies, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, World Bank, INGP	55,000 (C)
4	Development and implementation of collaborative agreements with partner agencies and institutions engaged in policy analysis and advocacy	Agreements, work programmes, policy papers	OECD, WRI, World Bank, SCOPE, CGIAR, IISD	40,000 (C)
5	*Expansion of activities under 1*	*Expanded outputs under 1*		*100,000 (S2)*
6	*Expansion of activities under 2*	*Expanded outputs under 2*		*50,000 (S2)*

5.3.2.1.2 Information exchange and institutional strengthening for effective environmental policy				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	Information exchange on effective environmental policy design and advocacy and its implementation	Information exchange; seminars/workshops; reports; reviews	Governments, inter-governmental organizations, policy research institutions, professional associations	90,000 (C)
2	Strengthening, through technical cooperation and advice of institutional capabilities for environmental policy analysis and its application in decision making	Policy research, advocacy and application	Policy research institutions, UNDP, programme units	80,000 (C)
3	*Expansion of activities under 2*	*Expanded outputs under 2*		*200,000 (S1)*

5.3.2.1.3 Internal coordination of policy-relevant responses, advocacy and assessments				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	Collaboration and coordination with programme units and regional offices on policy recommendations, advocacy and responses on various environmental issues	Cohesiveness and consistency of UNEP policy positions	programme units; OED regional offices; GEF	35,000 (C)
2	Contributions to preparing policy-oriented, global and regional environmental assessments, including the UNEP Global Environment Outlook reports	Policy-oriented environmental assessments; Global Environment Outlook reports	EIAD, policy research institutions CSD, regional offices	35,000 (C)
3	*Expansion of activities under 2*	*Expanded outputs under 2*		*50,000 (S2)*

5.3.2.2: System-wide environment policy coordination	
Issues to address:	System-wide environment policy coordination.
Legislative authority:	· General Assembly resolutions 47/191 and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its fifty-first session; Governing Council decisions 18/1, 18/7, 18/13, 18/14, 18/16, 18/17, 18/25, 18/27 B, 18/30 and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the Governing Council at its nineteenth session; Agenda 21, chapter 38.
Objectives for 1998-1999	· To promote system-wide cooperation in the field of the environment; · To promote cooperation and synergy among international and regional conventions in the field of the environment.
Strategic actions for 1998-1999	5.3.2.2.1 System-wide coordination in the field of the environment, including at the policy level; ensuring that environmental aspects are included in United Nations coordination under ACC and its subsidiary structures (IACSD, CCPOQ) and in major intergovernmental organs, such as the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, CSD and relevant governing bodies; promotion of strategic bilateral cooperation with United Nations agencies; 5.3.2.2.1 Enhanced cooperation and information exchange to ensure the systematic consideration o.f the environment in the activities of the multilateral financial institutions, particularly through CIDIE, as well as on a bilateral level; 5.3.2.2.1 Coordination of international and regional conventions in the field of the environment

5.3.2.2.1	***System-wide coordination in the field of the environment, including at the policy level; ensuring that environmental aspects are included in United Nations coordination under ACC and its subsidiary structures (IACSD, CCPOQ) and in major intergovernmental organs, such as the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, CSD and relevant governing bodies; promotion of strategic bilateral coordination with United Nations agencies.***			
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	Development and implementation of a strategic approach to environmental coordination at the policy level in the United Nations system based on the objectives of the 1996-1997 and 1998-1999 UNEP programmes and areas of Agenda 21 for UNEP follow-up, to be agreed with United Nations organizations within the framework of IAEG	• Decisions of IAEG and consensus with United Nations agencies/organizations on overall collaborative arrangements and activities	United Nations organizations, UNEP programme units	150,000 (C)
2	Consultations with United Nations agencies in monitoring implementation of a successor document to SWMTEP and its wide dissemination in the United Nations system and notification to governing bodies in the United Nations system	• Successor document to SWMTEP endorsed by United Nations agencies and organizations for the nineteenth session of the UNEP Governing Council. Strategy document considered by United Nations organizations in planning environmental activities	United Nations organizations, UNEP programme units	50,000 (C)
3	Secretariat support to ensure efficient functioning of IAEG, including policy analysis and preparation of substantive initiatives for IAEG, and convening of meetings	• Regular contact and information exchange with agencies • Preparation of substantive reports to IAEG • Reports of IAEG	United Nations organizations, UNEP programme units	50,000 (C)
4	Facilitation and promotion of bilateral inter-agency agreements, including at the policy level, and monitoring and reporting on implementation	• Inter-agency agreements and progress reports	United Nations organizations, UNEP programme units	20,000 (C)
5	Participation in United Nations system-wide coordination (ACC, IACSD, CCPOQ) to ensure that environmental considerations and UNEP objectives are considered; monitoring and supporting UNEP participation in ACC subsidiary bodies; preparation, consultation and agreement on the ACC report to the UNEP Governing Council	• Environmental factors and UNEP Governing Council objectives reflected in inter-agency agreements, environmental aspects incorporated in decisions of ACC subsidiaries • ACC report to the UNEP Governing Council on policy issues related to coordination in the field of the environment	United Nations organizations, inter-governmental organizations, UNEP programme units	60,000 (C)

6	Preparation for and participation in meetings of major intergovernmental bodies (the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, CSD) including the preparation of reports and statements and provision of information to enhance intergovernmental coordination	• Enhanced consideration and intergovernmental attention to decisions of the UNEP Governing Council and activities of UNEP, and in intergovernmental decisions	United Nations organizations, inter-governmental organizations, UNEP programme units	30,000 (C)
7	Preparation for participation in and follow-up of international conferences and initiatives and policy analysis of their outcome and implications for UNEP, e.g., Habitat II, the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on public administration, 1997 special session of the General Assembly on UNCED follow-up	• UNEP activities and environmental considerations reflected in negotiating processes • Substantive papers and inputs to conferences and negotiations	United Nations organizations, UNEP programme units	60,000 (C)
8	*Expansion of activities under 7*	*Expanded outputs under 7*		*100,000 (S1)*
9	*Expansion of activities under 5*	*Expanded outputs under 5*		*100,000 (S1)*
10	*Expansion of activities under 1 to 3*	*Expanded outputs under 1 to 3*		*150,000 (S2)*

5.3.2.2.2 Enhanced collaboration and information exchange to ensure the systematic consideration of the environment in the activities of the multilateral financial institutions, particularly through CIDIE, as well as on a bilateral level

	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	Systematic consideration of environmental issues in the programmes and activities of the multilateral financial institutions, in particular through the activities of CIDIE, and development of proposals for CIDIE initiatives on key areas	• Enhanced collaboration and information exchange with MFIs. • Reports on substantive initiatives for CIDIE information and consideration • Reports on CIDIE meetings • Bilateral agreements between UNEP and MFIs	CIDIE member institutions	50,000 (C)
2	Substantive and secretariat support to CIDIE to facilitate cooperation and interaction with and among MFIs on environmental matters	• Database on the environmental activities of MFIs • Functioning secretariat • Enhanced collaboration with MFIs and attention to the environment	CIDIE member institutions	40,000 (C)
3	Development of bilateral initiatives with relevant MFIs	• Agreements and memoranda of understanding on joint activities and approaches with MFIs	CIDIE member institutions, programme units	20,000 (C)
4	*Expansion of activities under 2*	*Expanded outputs under 2*		*50,000 (S2)*

5.3.2.2.3	***Coordination of international and regional conventions in the field of the environment***			
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	Contribute to the implementation of international and regional conventions in the field of the environment through convening meetings of secretariats, and enhancing of coordinated activities	Improved effectiveness in the implementation of international actions to protect the environment through the coordinated activities of international conventions	Convention secretariats, intergovernmental organizations Programme and administrative units	400,000 (C)

5.3.2.3: Gender	
Issues to address:	Institutional: • Assist UNEP staff in the achievement of United Nations directives and targets related to the hiring and promotion of women and to establish monitoring techniques to assess and report on progress; • Provide methodologies and training needed to assist UNEP managers in incorporating gender sensitivity into all aspects of UNEP activities. Programmatic: • Provide information, data, methodologies, technical and legal expertise, and networking capacity to ensure that both men and women participate and that gender concerns are reflected in project development and environmental decision-making; • Influence, assist and support United Nations system-wide efforts to undertake activities in the critical areas of concern related to environment in the Beijing Platform for Action and to women in Agenda 21; • Ensure that all UNEP programmes and projects strengthen rather than weaken or undermine women's organizations and initiatives; • Raise awareness of the importance of gender concerns to the success of environmental projects.
Legislative authority:	Where appropriate, relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its fifty-first session; Governing Council decisions 17/4, 18/6 and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the Governing Council at its nineteenth session; Beijing Platform for Action, section K; Agenda 21, chapter 24; A50/50g; A/50/691; A50/410.
Objectives for 1998-1999	• To foster an active and visible policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective in the monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programmes; • To promote equity in the hiring, promotion and safeguarding of women's rights in UNEP; • To increase understanding of the role of gender in environmental planning and management.
Strategic actions for 1998-1999	5.3.2.3.1 Providing guidance to incorporate gender sensitivity in UNEP activities, including training, meetings, resource mobilization, etc. 5.3.2.3.2 Enriching programmes and projects in UNEP priority areas through the provision of advice, guidance, and application of methodologies to include gender issues.

5.3.2.3.1	***Providing guidance to incorporate gender sensitivity in UNEP activities***			
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	• Develop a process to assist in ensuring gender equity in UNEP personnel practices • Develop ongoing gender-sensitive training for managers • Implement a screening process to ensure that all UNEP projects are gender-sensitive	• Women's roster • Monitoring and annual statistical report • Training programme for managers on gender sensitivity • All projects screened	United Nations Headquarters	30,000 (C) 20,000 (C) 30,000 (C) 20,000 (C)

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5.3.2.3.2	*Enriching programmes and projects in UNEP priority areas to include gender issues*			
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	• Liaise with other units to develop joint projects in UNEP priority areas to be brokered for funding which enrich the UNEP programme with gender sensitivity (e.g., technical guidelines for expanding women's role in the conservation of biodiversity, restoration of degraded environment, transfer of environmentally sound technology)	• Projects funded	Governments, non-govt. orgs, intergovt. orgs	30,000 (C)
	• Disseminate gender-sensitive guidelines for environmental projects	• Guidelines and a training manual published	Governments, non-govt. orgs, intergovt. orgs	100,000 (C)
	• Compile and disseminate gender and environment success stories in critical areas	• Gender and environment success stories published	Governments, non-govt. orgs, intergovt. orgs	100,000 (C)
	• Develop a network of governmental focal points in gender and environment for the exchange of information and expertise	• Directory of focal points published	Governments	130,000 (C)
	• Implement a strategy to influence and provide effective input to Beijing follow-up and inter-agency cooperative activities on gender and environment	• Collaborative efforts under way; reports on implementation submitted to United Nations Headquarters	United Nations organizations	130,000 (C)
	• Advance awareness among decision makers and the public of the gender role in environmental planning and management	• Awareness campaign designated and implemented	Governments, non-govt. orgs, intergovt. orgs	120,000 (C)
2	• *Develop a network of governmental focal points in gender and environment for the exchange of information and expertise*	• *Internet discussion group* • *Network bulletin available electronically and in hardcopy*	*Governments*	*300,000 (S1)*
3	• *Advance awareness among decision-makers and the public of gender issues in environmental planning and management*	• *Regional training workshops*	*Governments, non-govt. orgs, intergovt. orgs*	*300,000 (S2)*

5.3.3 Resource mobilization	
Issues to address:	• UNEP needs to continue its efforts to broaden its donor base and obtain increased support from donors. Efforts must be made to obtain increased voluntary contributions to UNEP environment and trust funds to facilitate programme implementation in 1998 and 1999 in line with the priorities set by the Governing Council at its nineteenth session; • UNEP technical cooperation assistance for environmental capacity building in developing countries must be facilitated and strengthened by raising earmarked funds additional to the UNEP Environment Fund and by brokering and facilitating partnership between developing countries and donor countries or institutions, both governmental and non-governmental.
Legislative authority:	• Governing Council decision 18/40, para. 1, and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the Governing Council at its nineteenth session and UNEP subprogramme 4.2.2, innovative financing: devise strategies for mobilizing additional resources; Agenda 21; General Assembly resolution 2997(XXVII) and, where appropriate, relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its fifty-first session.
Objectives for 1998-1999	• To broaden the donor base for contributions to the Environment Fund; • To increase the level of funding available to implement the UNEP programme of work; • To consolidate capacity-building through technical cooperation projects in developing countries.
Strategic actions for 1998-1999	5.3.3.1 Implementation of policies and strategies for resource mobilization; 5.3.3.2 Development of in-house capacity for dynamic resource mobilization; 5.3.3.3 Facilitate capacity-building and technical cooperation activities in developing countries.

5.3.3.1 Implementation of policies and strategies for resource mobilization				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost $**
1	Implementation of the UNEP policy and strategy on resource mobilization with (1) donor Governments, and (2) foundations, the private sector, regional development banks, etc.	Resource mobilization targets for 1998-1999	OED, programme managers and regional directors, donors and recipient countries	520,000 (C)
2	Strengthen liaison with donor Governments and their permanent representatives on resource mobilization, including the development of missions to donor countries and attendance at relevant donor meetings	Increased support to the UNEP programme of activities for the 1998-1999 biennium	OED, programme managers, regional offices, donors and recipient countries	
3	Organize presentations of UNEP programme activities and funding needs to donors at both headquarters and regional levels, including information/resource mobilization campaigns, special programme presentation, quarterly reader-friendly financial and programme updates, and special briefs	Increased support to the UNEP programme of activities for the 1998-1999 biennium	same as above	
4	Convene consultations and meetings with the private and public financial services sectors to explore financing opportunities, particularly in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition; devise strategies for mobilizing additional resources from the private sector	Additional sources of funding for UNEP activities	OED, programme managers, private financial service sectors, regional and multilateral development banks, regional commissions, private foundations, etc.	
5	*Expansion of activities under 1 to 4*	*Expanded outputs under 1 to 4*		*225,000 (S1)*
6	*Expansion of activities under 1 to 4*	*Expanded outputs under 1 to 4*		*125,000 (S2)*

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5.3.3.2 Development of in-house capacity for dynamic resource mobilization

	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	Strengthen and maintain the established UNEP resource mobilization information system, including, (1) donor profiles with information on relevant policies and procedures of the donor community, (2) computerized database system on contributions from all donors and (3) specific information/inputs in support of resource mobilization missions and conferences by UNEP	Updated donor profiles, database on contributions to UNEP and on funding submissions to donors	OED, programme managers, regional offices and donors	60,000 (C)
2	Review of the programme cycle, design and budgeting process in the light of identified resource mobilization possibilities	Fully fledged and operational project cycle system, including official procedures in project preparation, management and implementation		
3	Refine, sharpen and strengthen regional specific resource mobilization in support of the overall UNEP resource mobilization policy and strategy	Increased skills and focus on specific donors		
4	Monitor UNEP programme delivery capacity and identify activities needing additional resources and assist in preparing project proposals	Improved packaging of proposals for donors and follow-up		
5	*Expansion of activities under 1-4*	*Expanded outputs under 1 to 4*		*40,000 (S2)*

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5.3.3.3 Facilitate capacity-building and technical cooperation activities in developing countries

	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost $
1	In response to requests from developing countries or from countries with economies in transition, review, assess and formulate projects where the mandate and experience of UNEP can be combined with additional funds from donors, to strengthen the capacity of these countries to promote sustainable development	Increased response to the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to tackle urgent environmental problems in line with the UNEP mandate and through key catalytic projects and activities	OED, programme managers, donor and recipient countries, supporting and collaborating institutions	140,000 (C)
2	Encourage, monitor and coordinate technical cooperation activities in the UNEP programme and foster joint cooperation with collaborating institutions in the area of capacity-building in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition	Image of UNEP improved with regard to its response to the needs of developing countries	OED, programme managers, donors and collaborating institutions within and outside the United Nations	
3	*Expansion of activities under 1 to 2*	*Expanded outputs under 1 to 2*		*60,000 (S2)*

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Administrative Committee on Coordination
ACTS	African Centre for Technology Studies
AEPS	Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy
AIJ/JI	activities implemented jointly/joint implementation
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
APEC	Asia and Pacific Economic Cooperation
APELL	Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
BCSD	Business Council for Sustainable Development
CAMRE	Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for Environment
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CC:INFO	Climate Convention Information Exchange Programme
CCPOQ	Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions
CCRS	Canada Centre for Remote Sensing
CDC	Center for Disease Control (Atlanta, United States of America)
CD-ROM	compact disk read-only memory
CEOS	Committee on Earth Observation Systems
CEP	Caribbean Environment Programme
CIDIE	Committee of International Development Institutions on the Environment
CIP	International Potato Centre/Centro Internacional de la Papa (Lima, Peru)
CIRSNET	climate impacts and response strategies network
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CMS	Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals
CNR	Committee on Natural Resources
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development
CSERGE	Department for Social and Economic Research of the Global Environment
DHA	Department of Humanitarian Affairs
DHI	Danish Hydraulic Institute
DPCSD	Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development
DPI	United Nations Department of Public Information

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ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EIA	environmental impact assessment
EIN	European Informatics Network
EIS	Environmental Information Services
ELCI	Environment Liaison Centre International
ELI/PAC	Environmental Law and Institutions Programme Activity Centre
EMS	environmental management seminars
ENRA	environmental risk assessment
ENRIN	Environmental and Natural Resources Information Network
ENRM	environment and natural resources management
ENTA	environmental technology assessment
ESTs	environmentally-sound technologies
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIDIC	International Federation of Consulting Engineers
FTP	file transfer protocol
G7/ENRM	Group of Seven/Environment and Natural Resources Management
GCTE	Global Change and Terrestrial Ecosystems
GEC	Global Environment Centre
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEMS	Global Environment Monitoring System
GESAMP	Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection
GIS/EIS	Geographic Information System/Environmental Information Systems
GOS	Global Observing System
GRID	Global Resource Information Database
GTOS	Global Terrestrial Observing System
HIID	Harvard Institute for International Development
IACSD	Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAEG	Inter-Agency Environment Coordination Group
IAIA	International Association for Impact Assessment
ICAIR	International Centre for Antarctic Information and Research
ICARDA	International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce
ICGEB	International Centre or Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology
ICIMOD	International Center for Integrated Mountain Development

CPIC	International Cleaner Production Information Clearing-house
CRI	International Coral Reef Initiative
CSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
EA	International Energy Agency
ETC	International Environmental Technology Centre
FC	International Finance Cooperation (World Bank)
FPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
GBP	International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme
ICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
ISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development
LEC	International Lake Environment Committee
LO	International Labour Organization
MF	International Monetary Fund
MO	International Maritime Organization
NCD	Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Desertification
NFOTERRA	International Environmental Information System
NPE	Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais (Brazil)
NTELSAT	International Telecommunications Satellite Organization
OC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO)
OC	International Olympic Committee
OW	International Office for Water
PA	Information and Public Affairs (UNEP)
PCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPGRI	International Plant Genetic Resources Institute
IPIECA	International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association
IPM	integrated pest management
IPSMC	International Programme on the Sound Management of Chemicals
IRPTC	International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals
IRRO/MSDN	Information Resource on the Release of Novel and Modified Organisms/Microbial Strain Data Network
ISCO	International Soil Conservation Organization
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISRIC	International Soil Reference and Information Centre
ISSS	International Society of Soil Science
ISWA	International Solid Waste and Public Cleansing Association
ITC	International Trade Centre
IUC	Information Unit on Conventions
IUCN	World Conservation Union
JUNIC	Joint United Nations Information Committee
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LQI	land quality indicators
LSHTM	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
MASC	management and administrative support costs
MEDALUS	Mediterranean Desertification and Land Use projects
MERCOSUR	Southern Common Market
MFIs	multilateral financial institutions
MIRCENs	Microbial Resources Centres
MSDN	Microbial Strain Data Network
NAS	National Audubon Society

NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration (United States)
NASDA	National Space Development Agency
NCPCs	National Cleaner Production Centres
NETTLAP	Network for Environmental Training at Tertiary Level in Asia and the Pacific
NGLS	Non-Governmental Liaison Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (United States)
OAS	Organization of American States
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OED	Office of the Executive Director
OLA	United Nations Office of Legal Affairs
OSS	Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel
PEEM	Panel of Experts on Environmental Management for Vector Control
PIC	prior informed consent
PREX	Pacific Resource Exchange Centre
PTT	Posts and Telecommunications (Swiss)
RIVM	National Institute of Public Health and Environmental Protection (Netherlands)
ROA	Regional Office for Africa
ROAP	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
ROLAC	Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
ROWA	Regional Office for West Asia
SACEP	South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SCOPE	Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment
SCP	Sustainable Cites Programme
SEI	Stockholm Environment Institute
SIDS	small island developing States
SOE	state of the environment
SOPAC	South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission
SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TVE	Television Trust for the Environment
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECIA	University of New England Consortium for International Activities
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP/IE	Industry and Environment Centre
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNICs	United Nations Information Centres
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNSCO	Office of the Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories

UNSD	United Nations Statistical Division
UNU	United Nations University
UPOV	International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WCIRP	World Climate Impact Assessment and Response Strategies
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WHO	World Health Organization
WIDER	World Institute for Development Economics Research
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WRI	World Resources Institute
WRR	World Resources Report
WTO	World Tourism Organization
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature